

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 36.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1860.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign, \$.50
Per month, Domestic, .25
Per year, Foreign, 5.00
Per year, Domestic, 3.00
Payable invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law, P. O. Box
196, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 13
Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic, Attends all Courts of the
Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS,
Dental Rooms on Fort Street, Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.
414-416 Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.
Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone, 615

W. C. ACHI & CO.
Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.
We will buy or sell Real Estate in all
parts of the group. We will sell prop-
erty on reasonable commissions.
Office: No. 10 West King Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission
Merchants.
San Francisco, and Honolulu,
215 Front St., Queen St.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise, Queen St., Hono-
lulu.

C. Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke,
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson,
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials, Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

H. B. McINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store, Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S
Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Nuuanu," will sail from
New York for Honolulu on or about
June 1st, 1897.

For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,
Agents, Honolulu.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
Is warranted to cure all discharges
from the Primary Organs, in either sex
(acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and
Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from
mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by
all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,
The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug
Company, Lincoln, England.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

JAPAN'S POINTS

Hawaiian Government to be Ask-
ed Questions.

WITH SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Naniwa is Bringing Com-
missioner Akiyama.

An Explanation of the Situation
From Japanese Point
of View.

The Japan Gazette quotes two pa-
pers, published in the vernacular, on
the history of negotiations, resulting
from the sending back of the Japanese
free laborers as follows:

The Mainichi and Yomiuri have not
exactly the same version as to the in-
structions which Mr. Akiyama carried
over to Hawaii. The former says that
the Foreign Office conceived the prob-
ability of the Hawaiian Government's
shifting its ground as to the cause of
the rejection—which indeed appears to
be the fact—according to the Japan-
ese Representative's last report. The
Government, therefore, according to
the Mainichi, specially furnished Mr.
Akiyama with instructions to meet the
new explanation of the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment. The Yomiuri, however, states
that the instructions furnished to Mr.
Akiyama were solely based on the or-
iginal explanation made by the Re-
public, and hence Mr. Denison is now
engaged in drawing up representations
to be forwarded to Hawaii in connec-
tion with the new feature of the trou-
ble. Be that as it may, the shifting of
their ground by the Hawaiian Govern-
ment may be taken in the sense of an
admission on the part of that Govern-
ment that its action cannot be borne
out by reason. From what the Main-
ichi has learned from certain quarters,
the points to be presented to Hawaii
in regard to the present complications
are somewhat as appended:

1. For a so-called contract laborer
there must be, either between the la-
borer and his employer or between the
former and an emigration company a
mutually concerted agreement deter-
mined in the form of contract to the
effect that the laborer will undertake
a certain kind of work or will be made
to undertake it.

2. The perusal of the Hawaiian law,
issued in 1895, clearly indicates that
laborers who have agreements with
emigration companies merely in con-
nection with the process of crossing
over, cannot be regarded as contract
laborers.

3. If the emigrants specified in the
second clause be designated as contract
laborers, what kind of laborers should
be designated as free laborers whose
landing has been acknowledged and
permitted thus far?

4. In view of the fact that the Ha-
waiian Government formerly permitted
the landing of laborers as specified in
the second clause as free laborers,
why was it maintained as illegal in the
present case alone?

5. Was it not an act amounting to a
perversion of the meaning of the law
and calculated to vitiate mutual amity
as well as contradicting the best in-
ternational usage, if laborers coming
under the second clause were all the
time intended by the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment to be dealt with in accordance
with this provision in Law No. 17, is-
sued in 1895, the effect of such an in-
terpretation being that free laborers
who conclude contracts with an emi-
gration company shall be held as vio-
lating the law?

The emigrants sent back on board
the Comte are now in a distressing
condition, owing to want of funds, and
negotiations are now being carried on
between them and their emigration
agency, the Morimura Cami, as to the
payment of the return passage money.
This certainly looks as if the Hawaiian
authorities were correct in calling
them destitute; but the story now is
that, out of desperation, they took to
gambling while coming back to Japan,
and they do not readily consent to pay,
even when their agent tells them that
he will forego 10 yen out of the pas-
sage money of 30 yen. Apart from
this question of money, the agent is at
a loss what to do with them, but it is
believed that, as most of them think
it humiliating to return home, they
will be willing to go to Brazil when
the Kissa Emigration Company suc-
ceeds in concluding an agreement with
that Republic about the sending of Ja-
panese laborers. It is said that the
amount of damages which each re-
jected emigrant claims from Hawaii is 313
yen.

The sudden disfavor with which Ja-
panese are now held in Hawaii has some
cause behind it, as Mr. Kai's in-
formation already published in these
columns testifies. Several other points
not touched on in that gentleman's
statement ought to be briefly set forth,
so as to make the situation of the Ja-
panese immigration question very clear.
In the first place, while Portuguese and
Chinese are generally permanently
settled in the archipelago, Japanese
merely go there to amass money and
to return home as quickly as possible.
Secondly, the recent increased influx

of free immigrants from Japan and
the consequent lowering of the scale
of wages very much provoke the anger
of other laborers. And, while the Chi-
namen import goods from America, the
Japanese, when they do keep shops,
deal in goods exclusively from home.
The Japanese national liquor, for ex-
ample, being cheaper and more palat-
able, has well-nigh superseded other
foreign liquors in Hawaii. This as-
sessment of Japanese goods in the Ha-
waiian market has unfavorably im-
pressed the other nationalities. All
these and other causes, already given,
have conjointly tended to bring the Ja-
panese into disfavor with the Hawaiian
Government. It ought to be added that
the recent restrictions placed by the
Government on the immigration of
Japanese contract laborers to limit the
proportion to 3 to 7 of Chinese, has
lately increased the influx of free la-
borers from Japan.

OBJECTIONS FROM JAPAN.
They Say Had No Right to Refuse
a Landing to Japanese.

YOKOHAMA, April 22.—Count Oku-
ma having demanded of the Hawaiian
Government an explanation, through
Minister Shimamura, a reply was re-
cently given by that Government and
conveyed to Tokyo just after Council-
or Akiyama had left for Hawaii. From
the reply it appears that the Hawaiian
Minister for Foreign Affairs has given
up the reasons he had maintained at
first, and does not say anything about
the cash in the emigrants' possession.
Referring to free laborers, he says that
they had a contract guaranteeing em-
ployment immediately after their
landing, and therefore they were not
really free laborers, but contract la-
borers, who ought to have been sent
out after having gone through all the
steps provided in the treaty, and that
inasmuch as they had not gone through
such formal proceedings they were il-
legal emigrants who could not be per-
mitted to land. But as they had ac-
tually the regulation cash of \$50 each,
according to the treaty, the Hawaiian
Government has, in fact, no reason to
object to their landing, whatever con-
tract they might have made with the
emigration companies. The fact that
they had an understanding with the
emigration companies that they should
be given some kind of employment
cannot afford any pretext for saying
that they are not really free laborers.
The Japanese authorities are, there-
fore, said to have found more than
ever strong reasons for putting the
onus of the question upon the Hawa-
ian Government.

NANIWA IS POWERFUL.
Captain Kuro-Oka Has Had Delic-
ate Missions Before.

The Japan Gazette says that the Na-
niwa was built in 1885, and was the
first protected cruiser in the Japanese
navy. Her protected deck stood her
during the war in good stead, deflect-
ing a shell which might otherwise have
played havoc with her engines. She
was struck two or three times, but re-
ceived practically no damage and no
one was killed on board. The arma-
ment of the Naniwa is of the most
formidable kind. Her big guns are
Krupps, fixed on Armstrong hydraulic
carriages, and her six-inch guns are
the most modern quick-firing weapons
to be found on any ship in the Far
East, though the Powerful, when she
arrives, will carry similar guns.

Captain Kuro-Oka was in command
of the Tsukuba-kan in 1894 and cap-
tured the Yik-sang off Taku when that
ship was landing contraband cargo. No
man in the Japanese navy, then, is
better qualified to undertake the onerous
duty about to be entrusted to him.
The further development of the affair
will be a matter of deep concern to
Japan and to Hawaii, while the United
States may be depended upon to exer-
cise all necessary vigilance.

DAMAGES EXPECTED.
Kobe Emigration Company Has Claims
For Men Returned.

The Naniwa is to leave today for
Hawaii says the Japan Mail of April
22. In the absence of telegraphic
communication with the islands, the
people of Japan will have to possess
their souls in patience. Probably a
month will elapse before they obtain
any clear information as to the course
of the negotiations opened by direction
of Count Okuma. It is said that the
Emigration Company of Kobe claims
320.60 yen for every man turned back.
We are somewhat surprised that the
calculation does not extend to rin.
When a Japanese takes soroban into
his hand, tens of a yen become tangi-
ble realities to him. The sum of 320.60
yen is to cover all the expense of trav-
eling, outfit and so forth. It sounds a
good deal. The Kobe Company had
313 emigrants returned, so that its total
demand amounts to 97,893.18 yen.

Present Convention Insufficient.

The Japan Gazette of April 20th,
says, in regard to the Japanese-Hawa-
ian affair that when the present nego-
tiations connected with the emigrants'
affairs are concluded, Count Okuma
intends to make a special convention
on the immigration question, in order to
avoid a misunderstanding in the fu-
ture.

These People Stayed at Home.

YOKOHAMA, April 17.—With refer-
ence to the disposal of the 326 labor-
ers, whose departure for Hawaii by
the Hakusan Maru was stopped by the
authorities, owing to the trouble now
pending between both countries, a To-
kyo paper says that 108 men, from Mi-
yagi prefecture, have been engaged by
the Tokyo arsenal as coolies and 218,
from Kumamoto prefecture, have also

been taken over by the Yokohama
Dock Company. With regard to 32 fe-
males, arrangements are now being
made to employ them in a certain cot-
ton spring mill.

Engineer Came to Grief.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—Nagasaki,
the third engineer of the cruiser Nani-
wa, which left for Honolulu a few days
ago, has been arrested by gendarmes
on a charge of having overstayed leave.
When arrested he was found wander-
ing about Shinjuku, his ship having
left while he was on a spree. He will
be court-martialed in a few days.

Will Call at Honolulu.

The Japan Gazette quotes from the
Osahi that owing to the negotiations
with the Hawaiian Government and a
consequent increase of communica-
tions all the steamers on the American
line of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will be
ordered to call at Honolulu.

Has Changed Owners.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—The steam-
er Shinshu Maru, owned by Mr. Kishi-
moto, which recently returned from
Hawaii, has been chartered at Kobe by
the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Great Cure in East London.

At the back of the Mile End-road
was once a house of sorrow and sad-
ness. Up to eighteen months ago, Re-
becca Emanuel bade fair to sustain
the reputation of her race for the
beauty of its womanhood. Then the
first symptoms of illness presented
themselves. She became emaciated,
and worn-looking; from being brimful
of healthy energy, she became weak
that the last exertion was to great
to be borne, and all her friends gave
her up for lost.

"We all thought there was no hope
for her," said her mother, to a reporter
of the East London Advertiser who
called at No. 1 Beaumont-square, "Re-
becca could not even go upstairs by
herself. As soon as she had got up
two or three stairs she would have
to stop. Her heart palpitated so much,
and she was seized with such fainting
fits that she was absolutely helpless.
Even a walk out of doors is impossi-
ble, for over and over again Rebecca
would be taken with a fainting fit
and have to be carried home. Then it
was that we read of the wonderful cure
of Mrs. Haydon, of Corborn-road, and
heard of other similar cases, and we
thought that even if a trial of Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills did no good there
would, at all events, do no harm. So
we got a box, and the immediate im-
provement was most astonishing. But
there, you can see for yourself," said
the mother as Rebecca entered the
room—a graceful young woman of
nineteen, looking the very picture of
health, and of most vivacious manner.
It was hard to imagine that but a
few months ago she was lying on a
sick bed, the despair of her relatives.

"I was as ill as anyone could be,"
she said. "I could scarcely walk, to go
upstairs was impossible. I shrank
from my food, and could do no work
of any kind. For four months I was
under the care of a doctor, who certainly
did all he could for me. I was induced
to try a box of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. The change was marvelous. Be-
fore I had used half the box my ap-
petite began to return, the palpitation
of my heart ceased, the fainting fits
departed, and I began to feel a changed
girl. I persevered with a second
and then a third box, and the cure was
complete.

"Now," continued Miss Emanuel, "I
can do my work without any wear-
iness. I can go for a long walk without
any fear of being overtaken with a
fainting fit. It is now four months
since I left off taking Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills, and although I have worked
hard since, I have not felt the slightest
return of my illness. I have not
the slightest doubt as to the perma-
nency of the cure."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not like
other medicine, and their effects are
permanent. They act directly on the
blood, and thus it is that they are so
famous for the cure of anæmia and
rheumatism, scrofula, chronic erysi-
pelas, and to restore pale and sallow
complexions to the glow of health.
They are also a splendid nerve and
spinal tonic, and thus have cured many
cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxia,
neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, and nerv-
ous headache.

Sold by all dealers in medicine and
by Hollister Drug Co., Hoboken Drug
Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian
Islands.

TURKS ARE SUPERIOR.

Russia Calmly Advises the Powers
to Wait.

LONDON, April 23.—The Turks have
carried all the frontier passes com-
manding the road to Larissa, and are
now bombarding Tyrnavos, to which
point the Greeks have retired.

The Turks are greatly superior in
artillery over their opponents.
Despite a small Greek gain in Epirus,
it is an undoubted fact that, so far, the
Turks are victorious.

The Greek police have been ordered
to reinforce the army, whilst their
duties will be carried on by civilians.

Russia has sent a note to the other
powers, advising them to remain in an
expectant attitude until one or the other
of the combatants requests their in-
tervention, adding that meanwhile it
will be necessary that they maintain
the blockade of Crete and hold the
island in trust.

OFF FOR LONDON

Hawaiian Delegation to Queen's
Jubilee.

MAJOR IAUKEA AS ATTACHE

Will Convey Congratu-
lations to Queen.

On Previous Missions for Former
Government—Some of His
Decorations.

Maj. Curtis P. Iaukea, of President
Dole's staff, who accompanies the Hon.
S. M. Damon to England as attache
and secretary of legation, has on former
occasions represented this coun-
try abroad in various capacities, the
first being his mission to Moscow, as
the bearer of the King's congratula-



MAJ. CURTIS P. IAUKEA.
Attache and Secretary Hawaiian Le-
gation at London, England.

tions to their Imperial Majesties, the
Emperor and Empress of Russia, on
the occasion of their coronation in
1883.

As the representative of this coun-
try on that occasion, Major Iaukea
was invested with the Grand Cross of
the Imperial Order of Saint Stanislaus.
On that same mission he was entrusted
by the then Government with impor-
tant matters of state, chief among
which was the East Indian and Japa-
nese immigration, the question of la-
bor being at that time of vital impor-
tance to the chief industry of the coun-
try.

As a result of this mission the La-
bor Convention between this country
and Japan was successfully negotiated.
R. W. Irwin, the present Hawaiian
Minister Resident to Japan, accom-
panied Mr. Iaukea on his return to
Hawaii to conclude negotiations.

The last important foreign mission
entrusted by the Hawaiian Govern-
ment to Mr. Iaukea, and one of which
he is most proud, was when, as Cham-
berlain of the Royal Household, he ac-
companied Queen Kapulani, at pres-
ent the Queen Dowager, and the ex-
Queen, Liliuokalani, then their ap-
parent, to London, on the occasion of
Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's jubilee
in 1887. The royal visitors were gra-
tiously received by Her Majesty, and
during their entire stay in London
were the guests of the British Sov-
ereign.

In commemoration of that visit,
Major Iaukea received the Jubilee
Medal, which he will probably wear
with distinction on the occasion of his
visit to London with Mr. Damon.

Among Major Iaukea's greatest
treasures are the various decorations
he has been invested with by foreign
monarchs on occasions of his visits
to their courts as the representative
of Kalanikouhi. Some of these are ex-
ceedingly high in class. Among the
decorations are the Grand Crosses and
Cordon of the royal orders of Saint
Stanislaus of Russia and Takora of
Serbia; grand officers crosses of the
Crown of Italy; St. Olav of Sweden,
and Rising Sun of Japan; officer of the
Legion of Honor of France, besides
four of the five Hawaiian decorations
invested by the late King and other
medals of lesser note. On the occasion
of his visit to England, in 1887, the
King intrusted him with a number of
shell necklaces, which he was to pre-
sent to the daughters of the Prince and
Princess of Wales. In acknowledging
Major Iaukea's kindness, the Prince
presented him with a handsome dia-
mond ring.

Mr. Iaukea has held with honor and
credit many important posts in this
country at various times during Ka-
laka'ua's reign. He has been Collector
General of Customs, Chamberlain of
the Royal Household, Secretary of the
Foreign Office, Governor of the Island
of Oahu, Secretary of the Privy Coun-
cil of State, Commissioner and Agent
of Crown Lands, Adjutant General of
the forces, as well as other honorary

positions. He was born in Waimae,
Hawaii, 41 years ago. He received his
education in the school conducted by
Archdeacon Mason at what is now
known as Iolani College. Twenty-two
years ago he was given a clerkship in
the Interior Department, under Chief
Clerk Hassinger, and has remained in
Government service since then. He is
a genial gentleman and extremely
popular with whom he comes in con-
tact. He was a special favorite of Ka-
laka'ua, and when the remains of that
monarch were brought here on the
Charleston, Mr. Iaukea was selected by
the Queen Dowager to represent her
when the remains were conveyed to
when the remains were conveyed to
the Palace. Just two years ago this
lady presented him with the hand-
some gold watch worn by Kala-
kua at the time of his death in San
Francisco. At present Mr. Iaukea is
chief clerk of the Government Land
Department, under Mr. Brown.

THINKING IT OVER.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald
Bothered Over Appropriation.

In a recent interview with the Cab-
inet, Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald
was told that the Government had no
funds available for the purpose of
bringing white laborers to the islands.
Some time afterward the Commis-
sioner was given a copy of the last legis-
lative reports, and in going over the
appropriation bill, found an item:
"For the encouragement of immigra-
tion other than Asiatics, \$50,000."

When seen at the hotel last night,

Mr. Fitzgerald was in a quandry.

"I can't say that I quite understand
it," he remarked. "Mr. Smith told me
that just now the Government had no
funds available for the purpose, and
the most they can do is to recommend
the 10 per cent of white labor provided
for in the agreement. I don't just
understand this \$50,000 item. Just be-
low it is one for \$10,000 for sewerage
investigation, and I understand this
has been broken into by the expense of
sending a commissioner to England
and bringing an expert here. I would
like to know about the other, because
that is much more than is necessary
to begin on. If the people here do not
want white laborers on the islands I
would like to know it now."

Attorney General Smith was tele-
phoned to later on the subject, and re-
plied that in the best of his recollec-
tion, the item was passed for the pur-
pose of using the money in defraying
the expenses of the families of Euro-
pean laborers coming out to this coun-
try, the planters doubting their ability
to stand all of the expense.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Board Convened to Consider
Arrival of China.

A special session of the Board of
Health was held at 8:45 a. m. yester-
day, for the purpose of taking action
on the arrival of the P. M. S. S. China.
Those present were: President Smith,
Drs. Day and Wood; Messrs. T. F. Lan-
sing and C. A. Brown.

President Smith reported on the
steering passengers for this port.
There were 61 Chinese and 256 Japa-
nese. The latter had been in quarantine
14 days before leaving Yokohama.
There had been no sickness of any
kind aboard the China.

A communication from Dr. Eldredge
was to the effect that the smallpox
epidemic in Japan was about at an
end.

President Smith recommended that
the cabin passengers for this port be
allowed to land, and that the through
cabin passengers be allowed to come
ashore if they cared. The board so
voted.

It was also voted that the steering
passengers be allowed to land on com-
pletion of 18 days from Yokohama.

In regard to the Chinese women who
had come in the European steamer the
board decided to allow them to land
with the saloon passengers.

At the suggestion of Dr. Day, the
board voted to fumigate the freight of
the China.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Possibility that Australia Will Soon
be Under One Government.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—An im-
portant report upon the political fu-
ture of Australia, just sent to the State
Department by Consul General Mar-
tineau, says that the Colonies are re-
solved to federate. An election is to be
held at once to elect delegates to a
convention to bring about a union of
the Colonies. It is proposed to have a
governor general of the federation, to
be appointed by the Queen, with lieuten-
ant governors for the different col-
onies, chosen by people of the States.
Many differences of opinion, the Con-
sul reports, exist between the leading
premiers on minor points, but the con-
vention is expected to adjust these.
He predicts that in a short time Aus-
tralia will be under one government
and known to the world as the Aus-
tralian Nation.

According to the newspapers an Ohio
husband became the happy father of
seven children not long ago. Of the
seven all lived but one. It is to be
hoped that he laid in a supply of Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure
cure for croup, whooping cough, colds
and coughs, and so insured his chil-
dren against these diseases. For sale
by all druggists and dealers. Benson,
Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

NOTABLE CRUISE

Morning Star Visits Islands of Marshall Group.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE FELT

Natives Have Built Substantial Churches—Are Eager for the Gospel.

Below will be found a continuation of the narrative of the cruise of the missionary packet Morning Star among the islands of the Marshall group. Probably there will be one more article on these interesting islands and then will come another field. Mr. Harry Swinton tells the story well.

It was intended by Dr. Rife, as I have already stated, to leave Limagen at this station, but somehow or other, there was some difficulty about which I could find out nothing. Those concerned seemed to be rather reticent about the affair, for reasons best known to themselves. It was decided to take Limagen further on and to leave him where he was most needed.

We brought his canoe alongside, took it apart, and had it hoisted aboard. Got under way that day (3:30 a. m., October 8th), made Am, the next island, bright and early next day, but as the passage into the lagoon was some distance off, we did not enter it until 11:45 a. m., coming to an anchorage abreast of the station at 1 p. m.

This island is not a very large one. Notwithstanding that fact, however, it seems to be well populated. The canoes were off, as usual. Mats and other articles were disposed of amongst the crew and passengers. We found there, as in the other islands we had visited so far, that the good work was progressing. They have a very nice little church, with quite a large number of members. There were, of course, not as many as in Mille, Majuro or Arno, but, considering the size of the place, they made a very good showing.

We left this island on the 10th of October at 9 a. m., being there but 21 hours. As the next island is close, too, we came to an anchor that same day at 5:35 p. m. Being so late, Dr. Rife and his people did not go ashore to hold a meeting. Mr. Gordon, a trader, came on board to see Dr. Rife about his little daughter, whom he wanted to be taken under his care for tuition and to be brought up in his family. This Dr. Rife agreed to do. Mr. Gordon pays him \$5.00 a year for her board, lodging and tuition. This I consider very reasonable.

Here we left Mr. Limagen, the man we brought away from Majuro, and took aboard the old teacher of the place. To judge from what I know of Mr. Limagen, the people there will be the gainers by the exchange.

We found the same progress, morally and religiously, although not so marked as we saw it at Majuro. However, as the teacher we left was the very man who made such progress at Majuro, it is to be hoped he will infuse some of his zeal into the people at the new station, so that when the Star reaches there next year she may expect to find a very much improved community. She is sure to find a marked difference, religiously, among the people.

We left this place at noon on the 12th of October, having spent the Sabbath in Muluwunap. At 4:40 p. m., we came to an anchor just inside the passage out of the lagoon, it being too dark to see our way out. The length of the lagoon formed another obstacle. Early next morning, weighed anchor for Warchi, one of the new islands to be visited this year. Came up to the entrance just at sunset. Notwithstanding the fact that Captain Garland had not been there before, he passed into the lagoon and came to an anchor in 33 fathoms of water, half a mile or so from the entrance.

Daylight next morning, got under way for the supposed new station, arriving abreast of it in an hour's time. We did not have as many alongside as at the other places we visited, owing, I suppose, to the fact of this being a new place, and the people somewhat shy. Nevertheless, in the appearance of the inhabitants we could see very plainly the influence exerted by the godly men and women among them, and that was not "labor in vain."

Even here they were dressed in European style. I did not see a single person with old-fashioned or absence of clothes. All seemed to have "caught on" to the comforts of civilized dress.

Dr. Rife went ashore to see the people and to find a place for the pastorate. He found that the people had already built a small church. Miss Palmer, Captain Garland and the school boys and girls also went ashore with Dr. Rife.

On this island there is a pond of fresh water close to the place they had picked out for a mission station. There are other ponds of water on the island besides this one. These are something unusual to find on a coral island. Of course everybody had to go ashore on a tour of inspection to see the wonderful pond, with the exception perhaps of the mate and one or two of the crew. They found the pond, sure enough, but it did not pan out to be what they had expected. It was not so deep as they were led to believe.

It was good water, however, not very clear, but rather of a dark blue. When they returned on board each one was decorated with a vine found growing on the banks of the pond. Here we left the teacher brought from Am. We found even here, notwithstanding they never had a teacher before, people wearing foreign clothes, and to all appearances civilized.

Left there the next day, the 15th, at 7 o'clock, passed out of the lagoon an hour and fifteen minutes later, bound for Migt, an island to the northward of us, some 90 miles distant. On the way there we fell in with stormy weather for the first time in this group. Sighted the island after three days' dead beat to windward, under sail, against a strong westerly current, with heavy swells coming from the northeast and trade winds blowing fresh. Did not get up to it that day, the 18th. When night came on the land was some eight or nine miles off, bearing by compass east by north from the ship. Lay off and on all that night. Came up to the landing at 8:20 a. m. of the 19th, after a four days' beat to windward. This is one of the islands that has no lagoon, consequently we had to lay off and on until Dr. Rife was through with his work.

As soon as we were abreast of the station we lowered the big boat. Dr. Rife, Miss Palmer and some of the school girls and boys got in and were taken ashore. We found here a very neat little church. The people have made nice roads leading to the church from their residences. In fact all about the church, which could be seen from the ship. The morals of the people here are good; they are well on as far as civilization is concerned. Two of the pupils on board, a girl and a boy, are of royal blood.

We found there that the good work was progressing. The island is not a very large one. The natives are the proud possessors of a fine church and the congregation is quite large. Taking it all in all, the majority of the inhabitants belong to the church, or, perhaps, speaking more correctly, are church-goers.

3:45 p. m.—Dr. Rife, Miss Palmer and the school boys and girls returned to the ship. We at once squared away for our next island (Alinglaplap) some 200 miles to the southwest of us. We sighted the island on the 21st, but did not enter the lagoon, it being too late to do so. Early the next morning we went in, anchoring abreast of the mission station in 20 fathoms of water.

The teacher of this island boarded the Star as we anchored. We found here, as elsewhere, signs of religious progress. The usual quantity of canoes came alongside with their traffic in the shape of curious, which were disposed of among the passengers and crew.

Here we left two married couples, both from the training school, one to relieve the one we took away from Alinglaplap, and the other not as a teacher but for another reason. I am informed that they were "unprofitable." In other words, they were dull and could not learn, even if they were kept at the training school in Kusaie for ten years or more. It was deemed expedient to dismiss them in order to make room for those who could be "profitable."

After taking on board the old teacher of this place and his family, we weighed anchor at 3 p. m. on the 23d. Just before we hoisted up anchor, we lowered the little boat. Mr. Douse, the chief engineer, and Dr. Rife got into her, taking two school boys for a crew, and sailed down the passage. They were to land on the weather side of this passage, and as we passed out take a snap shot at us with their camera, which they happened to have along.

We went out through the passage at 4:20 p. m., October 23d, on our way for Namu. Sighted land at 2 o'clock that night. Daylight found us close to the south end of the island. The mission being at the other end of the island, some twenty-five miles ahead, we steamed and sailed. Before entering the passage we encountered one of those squalls which the Marshall Islands are noted for. This lasted about fifteen minutes. Entered the passage into the lagoon at 10:45. Just before coming to an anchor, at 12 noon, we encountered another squall with much rain. It seemed a wonder to me how the Captain, on the topsail yard, could see his way to the anchorage. He did, however, and that, too, nobly, the squall notwithstanding.

After anchoring a good breeze sprang up from the northeast, accompanied by much rain. Owing to the wind, the lagoon was quite rugged, a nasty little choppy sea was running. This kept the canoes from the shore from coming out to us. Toward evening, however, one did muster up courage enough to come off. This turned out to be one with the teacher of the place in it. Dr. Rife went ashore in the big boat during the afternoon. He did not take Miss Palmer or the crowd with him. It was the first time during the trip that Miss Palmer and her school girls did not go in with the Doctor. Being late in the day and somewhat rough, the Doctor deemed it best for her and the school girls not to go in. The next day being Sunday, they could all go then and hold their meeting with the people just as well.

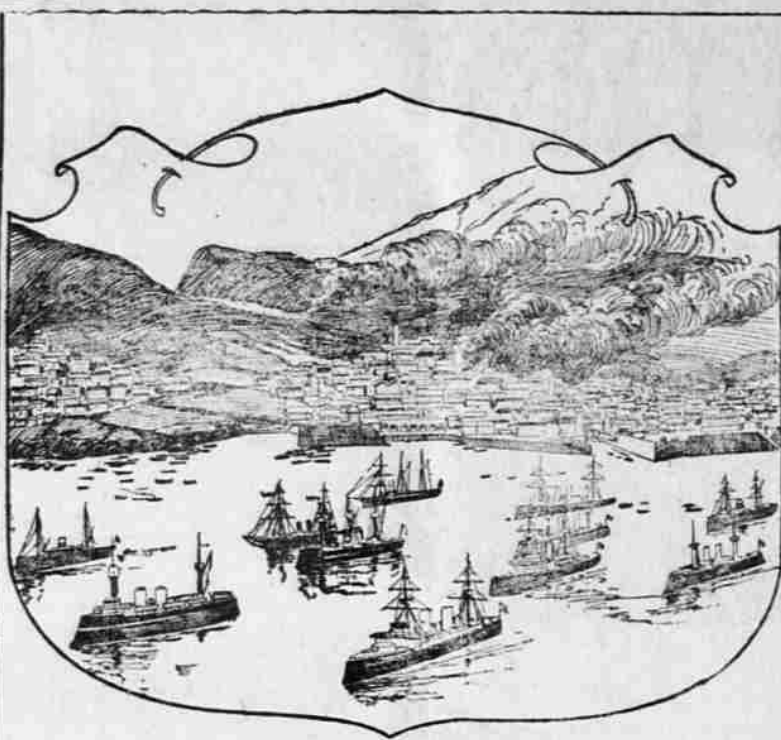
There are not many people in this place. The island where the teacher lives is situated at the extreme north end of this lagoon, some distance from the other islet of the lagoon, consequently the only congregation they have for the church is composed of those who live there on the island, those on the other islet deeming it too far to go away from their own home to bother themselves to attend church. They do attend sometimes, but this is not very often.

While there we saw four or five large canoes hauled up on the beach. They had come from the other islet.

They have here a very nice little church, but the members are very scarce. However, it corresponds favorably with the rest, considering its size.

Sunday, Oct. 25th—Dr. Rife, Miss Palmer, all the school girls and boys went ashore to church and to hold a general meeting with the people; returned in the afternoon.

Early next morning (5:30 a. m. the 26th) got under weigh for Kwajalein. Had to run half way down the lagoon to get out, as there were no other passages nearer. After getting out had to steer along the land outside of the lagoon, running the same distance over



CANEA AND ITS FOREIGN WARSHIPS. This picture of Canea and the foreign warships is from a sketch made by a British naval officer February 8, while a fire was raging in the town. The warships are Austrian, Greek, Russian, British, French and Italian.

again. This, of course, made the distance to Kwajalein so much greater.

We took away with us the old teacher of the island, replacing him with a married couple and their children from the training school. The old teacher told me through an interpreter that he had taught the people all he knew, which he himself admitted was not much. He thought it was pretty near time that some one else should take his place, as he wanted to go home to Jaluit, where he belonged. His wish was gratified.

Sighted Kwajalein that afternoon (the 26th). Just as the sun went down we came up to the mouth of the passage into the lagoon. It was a little too late to enter, so the Captain concluded to lay off all night. Kept close to the land and went in next morning at 8:30 o'clock, coming to an anchor abreast of the station at 9:45, one hour and a quarter later.

Found here, as in the other islands we have visited, a great awakening amongst the people, religiously; and here, too, as elsewhere, the people were all eager to get the Gospel. That afternoon Dr. Rife, Miss Palmer and the school girls and boys went ashore to see the people.

Here, while waiting for Dr. Rife, we improved the spare moments by getting through with the work of taking rock ballast aboard.

Left the next day (October 27th) for our next island, Lae, which we made bright and early next day. Got up to the entrance at 7:30 a. m. and found a strong tide coming through the passage. It was low tide, and the entrance being shallow in consequence, the Captain concluded not to try to get in until it was high tide. Entered the passage at 2:30 p. m. and came to an anchor abreast of the station at 3:10, forty minutes later, this in 7 fathoms of water.

Here we found a very snug little lagoon, but very few people. They have here a teacher, as in the other islands, and have built themselves a very nice church. We left here the teacher we took from Namu. This island has the misfortune of having a number of lepers. It is the only island in the group thus afflicted. There are some very bad cases among them. I did not see any as I did not go ashore. All I know about them is what I heard from Dr. Rife and Mr. S. Rilling, the second officer.

It was while here that Mr. Douse, our chief engineer, was taken suddenly sick, on November 24th. On examination by Dr. Rife it was found he had a hemorrhage inwardly. If we had had no doctor on board Mr. Douse would have been in a very bad predicament. He was a very sick man, and I would say here that great credit is due Dr. Rife for bringing him out of his trouble. Even when we got back to Kusaie he was still sick. It was deemed best by all concerned to leave him there in care of Dr. Rife until our return from the Gilbert Islands. We never expected to see him alive on our return to Kusaie. Great was our joy to hear on our return that he was still in the land of the living, and doing very well under the circumstances.

While in the lagoon we met with heavy weather, severe squalls accompanied by much rain. It became necessary to let go the second anchor.

When the work was finished here we could not get away; in fact we were weather bound. After being penned up there for four days we weighed anchor with the hope of getting out of the lagoon. Found when near the passage out that seas were breaking clean across.

I forgot to state in last week's article on the trip through the Marshall Islands, that there are two training schools at Kusaie, one for the Marshall Islands and one for the Gilbert group. The former is in charge of Dr. Rife and wife, the latter in charge of Mr. Aaron M. Channon.

The girls and boys (amongst whom are to be found some very "old boys and girls") of each group are gathered up by the Morning Star annually as she goes from island to island, and are taken to Kusaie to the training school. Every year these girls and boys are taken on board the Star to their homes to see their relations and friends. If a teacher or pastor is wanted on any island, those who are well advanced in their studies are left there by the principal of the school, he picking out the one he sees fit for the position.

Instead of having fifteen passengers, as was stated last week, when we left Kusaie, we had thirty school boys and girls, some four or five married couples and the teachers, making fifty odd all told, this, of course, not counting the crew.

A FIELD FOR THE MISSIONARY.

In the western part of North Carolina there are several counties amid almost inaccessible mountains, of which there is less known to the outside world than there is of Central Africa. The climate

is unequalled in America. The scenery rivals that of Switzerland. Magnificent bodies of marble, iron and gold, thousands of acres of the finest timber that ever grew, beautiful valleys where cattle could roam the year round without need of cover—all these exist. Yet the natives of the country are probably the most ignorant in the United States. They have absolutely no knowledge of the world out of their own communities. The Mormons at their worst are said to be far higher in the scale of morality. Polygamy is practiced with shameless openness, and the marriage ceremony itself is rare. Missionaries are needed as badly as in any district of the world.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, Merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

The battleship Prince George has been placed in quarantine at Portland owing to an epidemic of mumps. There are cases on board the cruiser Blake also, and the patients have been sent to the hospital.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue; and he retracted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, AND INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the wrapper the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 22 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W.C.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Munana and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Waltham Watch Club

FOR \$1.00 A WEEK YOU CAN SECURE A

14 Carol Solid Gold Case,

WITH THE FAMOUS

WALTHAM

FULL-JEWELLED MOVEMENT.

Residents of the other Islands who wish to join should communicate at once with

FRANK J. KRUGER,

Practical Watchmaker

FORT ST., HONOLULU.

Waltham Watches Wholesale or Retail.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 119.

Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50
Chemise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1
7 yards for \$1
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hotels; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS

HAWN. GAZETTE CO.,

LIBERTY OF MAN

Hampton School Address-
ed by Woodrow Wilson.

General Armstrong Eulogised in an
Able Address on Liberty on
Founder's Day.

The Southern Workman recently published an address delivered to the Hampton School on Founder's Day, by Prof. Woodrow Wilson. The address eulogizes General Armstrong, to whose patriotic usefulness the school owes its existence. Portions of the address are as follows: I cannot help feeling, as a Virginian, that Virginia is honored in having Hampton planted on her soil. I cannot help feeling that Virginia is honored in having the name of Armstrong enrolled upon her roster of brave and honorable men, for Virginia has given birth to many heroic souls, and while she did not produce Armstrong, he, too, has consecrated her soil. He was one of whom I had heard great and notable things, as of the man whose name is known wherever devotion and heroic performance of duty are held in grateful memory, but not as one whom I had been privileged to know personally.

General Armstrong was a man who seldom spoke of anything he did not directly know; he spoke always of what he had seen, whether with the eyes of his body or the eyes of his spirit. It behooves any one, therefore, who would honor him in speaking in this place to his audience, to speak only of such things as he has seen or experienced for himself. Therefore, I am going to speak, not of a man but of a theme; a theme commonplace enough in a way, but a theme that is difficult and complex; a theme that it behooves every man to think about again and again. I am going to speak to you of liberty.

Does the man in the ranks think the order of his general a sign of his liberty? And yet he knows how to obey orders? That makes him part of the army. Do you yourselves think of a life of service as consistent with freedom? And yet service is efficiency, and efficiency is freedom.

Does not nature say to a man: "Learn my laws and you shall be free; free from physical pain, free from damage, free to use as you will the forces of my power." It is a knowledge of the laws of health that keeps a man from disease.

Power comes with real possession. A man possesses, not that which he stands upon, but that which he uses. A man may have a great deal of money and may surround himself with books, but if he has no education and cannot read the books they are none of his. I might line the walls of my room with books; but, if I do not use them, I might as well have walls of plaster. It would be cheaper; and, if I knew about plaster and did not know about books, it would be more fitting.

The strength of society consists in the perfect and easy adjustment of each man to his fellows. The search after freedom is a search after the best adjustment. I do not say adjustment simply, for some adjustments—ill adjustments—cause friction, and men begin to find they are not free. There is now a constant friction between Labor and Capital for example, so that it is said that "Capital runs free and without friction, but Labor does not." This friction becomes so great now and again that we fear conflagration. If the sparks should fall anywhere into combustible matter.

We can hardly say that the laborer is in slavery, because there is a specific legal meaning attached to that word. Yet it is true that the laborer has not full liberty; we have not yet rightly adjusted him to the other parts of our social machinery, so that his associations with Capital may always be harmonious.

No government can get along without a constitution of liberty, written or implied; and notice that a constitution of liberty is expressed in negative and not positive terms. We might think that Belgium's constitution differed from this, because Belgium does say: "There shall be liberty of the press. Very well, what is meant by that? Is she going to admit absolute freedom of the press? No, society cannot permit that. You have got to have the liberty of the press defined."

Our Bill of Rights is our Constitution, and in the first clause of the 14th amendment it says, that no man shall be deprived "of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Can I not be deprived of my life by my country? Yes; by any due process of law. If I do something for which the State has affixed the penalty of death, can it not demand that my life shall pay the forfeit? If the Government is at war and needs every man in her service, cannot she draft me for her service; must I not go even if it be unto death? There is not a drop of blood in my body that is not at the disposal of the Government, or the community in which I live; but I must be treated as every other man is under the same circumstances. The picking out of a man because of personal dislike, or ill-will is despotism. Liberty consists in adjustments that are equal.

In a community where all men are not equal under the law, there is no liberty. There must be a right of adjustment of individuals to one another, of classes to one another, and of the government to all. But this adjustment is infinitely difficult to make, and must be made anew from age to age. No man ought to be impatient to see it speedily effected. It must come from day to day. It takes infinite patience to learn a trade, or to read a book; it takes an infinite deal of patience to solve a simple problem, and this is not a simple problem. It exercises the

minds of all men, because it includes the welfare of all men.

I do not want new ideas coming into the world that are not worth fighting for. I don't want to be led by a politician. Many a man is willing to speak about a new idea quietly in a parlor who would not fight for it in public. The man for us to follow is the man who is willing to fight for his ideas.

Is not this the lesson of the life of Armstrong? Did he expect every heart to beat in unison with his? Did he not meet contradiction, opposition, discouragement, in making visible to the world the idea that possessed him?

The man who wants things easy, and expects to have his ideals realized without a struggle, might as well have been left out of the world. The man I pity is the man who has no disposition mind to struggle, who loses the prize, and what one man loses another man gains. Conquest is the crown of the liberty. The only nobility is the nobility of achievement. Never a man met with a success without sweat of the brow of spirit. Never a man achieved anything without a perfect knowledge of what he wanted to achieve.

IMPORTANT RAID.

Kaapa and His Men Clean Out a Notorious Joint.

Detective Kaapa and his men made a raid on an opium joint above the pork shop of Yee Wo, on King street, about 6:30 last evening, and succeeded in capturing nine smokers, together with Young E, the proprietor. This place has long been suspected by the police, and several attempts to get into the joint have resulted in failure. Not long ago Gus Cordes came very nearly getting his head taken off by one of the large barred doors. Kaapa and his men went about it in a quiet manner, climbed up on the roof, kicked in a small boarded window, for escape, in case of the approach of officers, and, jumping in, took the Chinamen so by surprise that they did not even have time to do away with any of their opium or outfits. They were all arrested and locked up.

Young E confessed to the ownership of the joint, and will probably plead guilty to the charge of unlawful possession of opium in the Police Court today. The others would say nothing.

The joint was one of the most perfectly barricaded of any that have ever been discovered in the city. There are two rooms next to the roof. After going up a flight of stairs from a lane, one is met by a heavy door. This is bolted on the inside by means of a heavy wooden bar. A hole about three inches in diameter is provided with a shutter, so that a man on guard may see who is approaching. Up another flight of stairs one comes to another heavy door with three heavy wooden bars in front of it, and which can be locked by a combination from inside. This opens into the smoking rooms proper—two little bits of places hardly large enough to move about in.

To the right of the last door is a hole which, when the top is pulled up, looks down into the butcher shop below. Through this the signals for customers are given.

In one of the smoking rooms is a large funnel arrangement connecting with a cesspool below. Through this the opium and outfits are thrown at the approach of the police.

Kaapa and his men deserve great credit for cleaning out this notorious joint.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

2,911 cases and 8,006 deaths is the plague record of Bombay.

A baby wolf in captivity in the zoological gardens in Boston has been named Richard Harding Davis.

A class of 540 girls will graduate from the Philadelphia High School on June 16 in the Academy of Music.

The Paris Academy of Science has a standing offer of a prize of \$20,000 for the discovery of a remedy for cholera.

The newly reported revised statutes of Wisconsin give a legal definition of the newspaper advertising "square" as one inch in depth and the column width.

The order for the building of forty locomotives for the Nippon Railway in Japan is reported to have been given to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia.

Paris is making the venture of laying down mahogany roadways. The Rue Lafayette has been pulled up and relaid with real Brazilian mahogany of a peculiarly fine texture and color.

Sir Julian Pauncfoot, the British Ambassador to the United States, is now 63 years old. He will soon reach the age when the rule of the diplomatic service will require his retirement.

President McKinley has promised Mrs. Sheridan, widow of General P. H. Sheridan, to appoint her son, Phil Sheridan, a cadet at the West Point Military Academy next year, when he will be old enough.

Edison manages to spare time to attend to his hobby of fowl-raising. His stock of fowls is said to number between 200 and 300, and the prices of these valuable birds range from \$20 to \$125 and \$150 apiece.

The speed of the "quick step" in the French infantry has been reduced from 128 to 120 paces per minute. The "quick step" dates from 1791, when it was fixed at ninety paces. The First Napoleon insisted upon it at drills and parades.

In Bridgeport a league has been formed against Sunday courting. The Bachelors' Club have issued a ukase to the effect, "Six days thou mayest keep 'steady company,' but on the seventh all manner of love-making must be abandoned."

An official enrollment of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor shows the whole number of members to be 2,836,746. There are now over 47,000 societies; 231,000 of the young people connected with these organizations united with the different churches during the year 1896. Since 1889 they have received a grand total of 1,048,235 members.

SAD AFFLICTION

Mrs. Henry Waterhouse
Expires Suddenly.

Ill for a Week from Slight Dis-
order—Was Buried
Yesterday.

Like a thunderbolt to the community came the news of the death of Mrs. Henry Waterhouse at her Peninsula home at 1:15 p. m. Saturday. She had been ill but a week, but it was not such as was deemed dangerous to life.

The beginning of the end was on Friday night, when deceased went off suddenly into a sinking spell, caused by nervous exhaustion. The members of the family put forth every energy to bring her around, and finally succeeded. She seemed to be better, but before long went off into another spell.

Mr. Harry Waterhouse, the only member of the immediate family left up in the city, was telephoned for, and started down to the Peninsula at 2 a. m. Saturday. His mother rallied after he got there, but soon took another relapse. Physicians were telephoned for and Dr. Day arrived at 4 a. m. Dr. Herbert reached the house a little later.

All the efforts possible were put forth, but the fever continued to increase until it reached something over 106. Then the patient died.

Undertaker H. H. Williams was sent for, and the body, after having been prepared for burial, was brought to Honolulu on the Sunday morning train and placed in the old Waterhouse family home on Nuuanu avenue. All morning and afternoon up to the time of the services, flowers from friends all over the city arrived in great quantities. Designs of various kinds decorated with the most delicate of the season's flowers, and fashioned by loving hands, were numerous.

At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon the parlor of the Waterhouse home, connected directly with the sitting room, where the casket was placed, was filled with the many friends of the deceased. The verandas and the walks surrounding the house were likewise occupied, there being insufficient room in the parlor for the many who came to pay their last respects to the departed.

The services were simple, but most affecting. Rev. D. P. Birnie read from the Bible, and then came the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," sweetly sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. Montague-Turner, Mrs. E. C. Damon, Mr. H. P. Wichman and J. Q. Wood.

Mrs. H. F. Dillingham accompanying on the piano. Then prayer by Rev. H. W. Peck, and the quartet sang "Sweet Bye-and-Bye," the solo in both being taken by Mrs. Turner. The service over, the pallbearers lifted the casket gently and, passing out among the many with bowed heads, placed it in position in the hearse. Eight police officers, with Lieutenant Chamberlain in command, marched to the graveyard by the side of the hearse.

At the H. Waterhouse family lot, in Nuuanu Cemetery, a short service was held, and the body laid to rest in a grave of flowers.

The pallbearers were: President Dole, Minister Damon, Attorney General Smith, B. F. Dillingham, P. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton, W. W. Hall and C. P. Lauka.

Mrs. Henry Waterhouse (nee Julia Hawkins Dimond) was 54 years of age at the time of her death. She was born February 10, 1844, in the old mission house that used to stand in the place of the present handsome home of Mr. J. A. Hopper, King Street. Here she was raised, together with President Dole.

In March, 1869, Julia Hawkins Dimond married Mr. Henry Waterhouse, and from that happy union came five children—three sons and two daughters. One of the boys died when quite young.

Mrs. Waterhouse was a lady of sterling qualities, beloved by all who knew her, on account of her generous mind and a faculty of making every one with whom she came in contact happier for having met her. She was an active worker for the charitable institutions of the city and her life as a Christian lady had its influence in the surroundings; as a wife and mother she was what the Almighty ordained her to be.

MILLIKEN DEAD.

Was a Member of Maine Delegation on Prominent Committees.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Seth L. Milliken, representing in the House of Representatives the Third District of Maine, died tonight at 9:30 o'clock. For sometimes Mr. Milliken had suffered from a serious affection of the bronchial tubes, which refused to yield to treatment. Within a week more alarming symptoms appeared, pneumonia setting in and kidney and liver com-

plications manifesting themselves. He did not take to his bed, however, until last week, and, with a few intervals when he seemed to rally for a time, he continued to grow worse. During the last few days his breathing was very heavy and for most of the time he was unconscious. Today he failed rapidly and his physicians abandoned hope. Death finally came at 9:30 o'clock.

The death of Mr. Milliken marks the first break in the Maine delegation that has occurred for a long time, and removes a striking figure from the House. During the Recent Republican Congresses Mr. Milliken has been the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and his work on that committee brought him in contact with persons from many of the important cities of the country. He was tall of stature, spare in build, with hair that had been whitening for some years.

Indigestion
Loss of Strength
And Appetite.

The testimony of Mr. R. Dennis, Adelaide, South Australia, who was cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is like unto that of many thousands of others. He writes:

"It is with very much pleasure that I testify to the great benefit I received from using your wonderful blood-purifier. I was a sufferer for years from indigestion, loss of strength and appetite, and constipation. My whole system seemed to be thoroughly out of order. A friend finally told me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice, though feeling discouraged at the fruitless results of other treatment, and I am thankful to state that a few bottles completely cured me."

The medicine that has cured others will cure you.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,
AGENTS.

FURNITURE
NEWS

April furniture selling exceeds all months in the year with us. Not that the month makes the price; but our orders in December for April delivery saves us a lot, and you get the benefit. We can sell as cheap in July if there are any left-overs but there are not—often.

We are making new records this month—others may be tempted to copy, but where's the use, our prices are the lowest—everybody acknowledges that. Such values are not to be missed.

Enameled Iron
Bedsteads

with full brass trimmings, are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length, made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

It's only fair to repeat the notice we have had before. We do reupholstering at a trifle above cost of material; this is an odd season and we must keep our factory men busy. It doesn't pay to spend even a little money in making over cheap furniture, but it does pay to reupholster really good frames.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals— and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Machine, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind mill— "Survival of the fittest. A few years test has put competitors out of the field— orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.

"SOCIALIST" AND WHITE LABOR.

We do not anticipate that the views expressed by our correspondent, "Socialist" will find favor among the majority of our people. It cannot be denied however, that he presents many truisms touching the employment of white laborers in the cane fields of Hawaii. One thing must be borne in mind: Replacing the Asiatic with the white man means something more than taking out one man and putting in another. White coolies are not to be had and if they were we would not care to have them. The white man cannot live on rice and cannot be treated as a slave. The very fact that he demands better treatment, that he seeks to make his home more attractive and that he will take an interest in what goes on about him, goes to make up his desirability. We want men here to raise the standard of labor, but simply bringing the men here and putting them at work in the field will not accomplish the desired end.

With the advent of the white man there must follow a change in the relation of the employer and employee. The manager who lets out to profit sharing combinations must do better than give them the side hills and gulches that he has been unable to cultivate with profit. The manager cannot expect to shave the cream, leaving the profit sharing companies the poorer lands, and expect to make a success of employing white men in the cane fields. The Asiatic will oft times accept whatever lands he can get simply because he does not require many advantages to enable him to do better than he has in his own country.

There can be no doubt that the scheme suggested by our correspondent could be carried out and white laborers would be thoroughly satisfied with the results. If our people could be educated up to making the experiment, it would be a God send to the country. The plan may be realized some day, but we hardly expect it in the near future. A great deal can be gained however, if the planters will take the initiative of dividing profits with the laborer. It may be that sharing the profits of the mill with the laborer will cut down dividends. A more general distribution of profits however, will put reasonable prosperity within reach of the large majority whereas the tendency now is towards extreme individual prosperity. We admit that the scheme is distinctly socialistic, but a little more socialism in our industrial customs will do no harm.

GOVERNOR BLACK.

The career of Governor Black of New York is attracting the attention of political students of that State who are wondering what sort of a man they have in their midst. During Black's early days as governor he was put down as the willing tool of the machine. He was nominated by the Platt machine and the people drew the conclusion that he waited for orders from the boss before mapping out his policy. Some of the best appointments were given to the rankest kind of machine politicians, and straightway the mugwump and anti-Platt papers began to howl.

The Legislature had been in session but a short time however, when it was found that Governor Black had a mind of his own. He began to make curious "breaks" not at all pleasing to the ring and the people wondered. So did the "machine." They have found in

Black a queer mixture whose exact counterpart has never been found in the political game. He appears to recognize that he owes something to the organization that elected him. He has made appointments that demonstrated this. Apparently proof against popular influence, he was put down as beyond all hope.

Since the first flurry however, New Yorkers have become aware that they have a man of no little independence as their chief executive. Having paid his debt by appointments they find that Mr. Black intends to be his own governor. They also discover that the men placed in positions of influence do not all belong to the Platt combination. The governor appreciates the necessity of organization in politics, but it now appears that he is playing the game for Governor Black, not Senator Platt. He has a way of asserting himself and advocating anti-machine measures that is making the "bosses" heads swim. It is not impossible that a new boss is making his appearance in New York politics. If so, Boss Black will furnish a shining example in the line of bossism. He can pay his election debts and still keep his administration in line with honest government.

GIVE THE LABOR COMMISSION A CHANCE.

The discussion now going on regarding the troubles at Lihue plantation furnishes another point in the argument for the early appointment of a Labor Commission. As to the exact state of affairs at Lihue, we can make no positive assertion. The Chinese Commercial Agent has, we understand, brought the matter to the attention of the Government and also made a public statement of his views. A statement of the matter from the plantation standpoint has yet to be made, consequently the public can hardly be expected to draw a conclusion that will be fair to both parties concerned. The affair has reached a point however, where an investigation by the Government will be necessary to determine whether the Chinese are unnecessarily obstreperous or the plantation management is short sighted.

It is in just such cases as this that the Labor Commission could prove its usefulness. As matters stand today, some member or members of the Executive must give personal attention to looking up petty details and taking the evidence of every Tom, Dick and Harry who has a finger in the pie. If we had a properly organized Labor Commission its members could take the matter in hand promptly and turn the evidence over to the Executive to be reviewed, thus saving time and, for the public, an immense amount of disagreeable and we may also add disjointed, discussion.

We believe furthermore, that the Labor Commission could in many instances forestall much of the dissension between the employer and employee that occasionally comes to the surface. Properly conducted the Commission should be the connecting link between the Executive and the plantation laborers brought here under Government auspices. By following out the requirements of the Act passed at the special session of the Legislature the Commission would have an intimate knowledge of the conditions on each and every one of the plantations in the islands. It would be in a position to hear the first murmurs of serious disagreement and prompt to suggest a remedy. There's not a man in the country who will say that the plantation manager is always right and the laborer always wrong or that the reverse is true. The principal difficulty in the present situation is that petty differences often gather force and become a good sized row before the Government,

the board of final appeal, gets any more than an inkling of the matter. Already the members of the Executive are forced to do a lot of work that could be done by clerks. Why force new burdens upon them that can well be carried by others? The labor problem in this country is so intimately connected with industrial success or failure, it is fair to assume that the Labor Commission is worth a trial.

NO MORE EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISE.

The Executive will soon be requested to decide upon the extension of the cable concessions granted Col. Spalding. We fully appreciate the good work that has been done by Col. Spalding, but we trust that the Executive will respond to the public sentiment that the day for granting exclusive cable franchises has passed. This may seem a hardship to the men who have spent so much time and money in honest attempts to secure telegraphic communication with the outer world, but it is a cold business proposition and must be treated as such. Hawaii has certainly done its share in the cable promotion business. It has backed quite a number of men with an exclusive franchise and a promised subsidy, but notwithstanding all the moral and financial aid every plan has failed. The only course for this country now seems to be to play a waiting game. The best thing to be done is to declare to the world of cable builders that Hawaii is of the same mind as the old maid who said, "Anybody Lord, I don't care who." The bottom of the ocean between the United States and Hawaii is just as level as it was twenty years ago, the number of miles between the two places remains the same, and the franchise and the subsidy are at this end of the line waiting for the first man or men who will land a cable on these shores. In other words Hawaii is open to all cable promoters, but has decided to play no favorites.

THE JAPANESE TROUBLES.

Japan seems to have decided to give the officials of this country a lesson in the administration of Hawaiian as well as international law. This is what the vernacular press of Japan announces as the mission of Mr. Akiyama and the warship Naniwa. From what can be gathered from the more conservative papers however, the mission of the special commissioner is to make a more complete investigation of the immigration difficulties, after which the Japanese government will decide what it is going to do about it. As stated by the Japan Gazette, the Japanese government has adopted "a resolute policy, a policy that in certain contingencies might bring her into conflict with the United States, or lead to a position of humiliation."

At present the contingencies are so numerous that it is practically impossible to predict the future. The diplomatic battle is fully under way, and owing to Hawaii's peculiar relations with the United States requires an immense amount of very delicate work. From what can be learned of the instructions given Japan's special commissioner, the Japanese government questions the right of Hawaiian officials to refuse immigrants legal counsel when within Hawaiian territory, also the right to determine whether the \$50 in possession of the immigrant is bona fide. So far as we can learn, our Government officials have already made an answer to these points, and we have yet to be informed that the Government has changed its position. Mr. Akiyama will go over the ground, and we are safe in presuming that the Executive will stand by its previous decisions.

When the whole matter is sifted to the bottom, Japan is the country with which rests the responsibility

of future decisions. Hawaiian officials have marked the chalk line and unless they are made of different stuff than we give them credit for they will stand squarely up to that line. Should Japan decide that Hawaii has violated the treaty and is liable for the damages claimed by the immigration companies, the Hawaiian Government will doubtless deny that it has broken faith and also refuse to pay damages.

What then? Japan cannot declare war because Hawaii isn't big enough to go to war. Japan can land troops and take possession of the country—but just at this point Japan has to figure with the United States. This is the point where Japan has to figure on a disagreeable dilemma. Our oriental friends cannot afford to incur the disfavor of the United States. The two nations are now on most friendly terms and Japan in its commerce with the United States, has more at stake than the whole Hawaiian Islands are worth. If Japan can secure the co-operation of the United States in making its demands, then the Hawaiian officials will be forced to cave in and look smiling. But co-operation with Japan means that this country will be overrun with Asiatics, and American interests reduced to nil. It seems hardly probable that the United States would be mixed up in any scheme of this kind, though we confess that even Uncle Sam sometimes gets into some mighty queer international deals. It is easier to forecast the weather than to tell what one of the great national powers will do.

We do not anticipate however, that there is any danger of Japan going to war with either Hawaii or the United States. Wars are at a discount these days. Revision of the treaty is the probable outcome. Hawaii's action will be subjected to a most careful and searching investigation. If the international potentates find that Hawaii has danced to an obstreperous tune, Hawaii will have to pay the fiddler. Furthermore if the diplomats find, as they probably will, that Hawaii is suffering under the burden of a treaty, that in the long run will put the country in the hands of Japan, the claim for treaty revision will be recognized. Another, and still more satisfactory, possibility is that the United States will settle the question by declaring Hawaii an American possession, possibly demand that Hawaiian citizens shall pay a few minor Japanese debts, and become henceforth amenable to the laws that govern citizens of the United States. Hawaii will raise no objection to this.

NO MORE EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISES.

The action of the Executive in accepting Col. Spalding's withdrawal from the cable contract will meet with general approval. This leaves Hawaii with a free hand to deal with any and all companies that may be disposed to lay a cable between Hawaii and the United States. Col. Spalding's eighteen months of hard work has brought him into intimate relations with cable promoters of the United States and England and although he no longer has an exclusive franchise it is not reasonable to infer that he will withdraw from the field.

So far as the cable is concerned Hawaii is now just where it wants to be. It does not require an extended argument to show that the progress of commerce in the Pacific is bringing about a general centralization of international eyes upon these dots in the Pacific. Small, though they may be, the Hawaiian Islands furnish the only stopping place for the trans-Pacific steamer lines. With the steady increase of commerce follows the increasing importance of the Hawaiian Islands.

Four years ago, the country at-

tracted world wide attention on account of a little row connected with a change of government. The interest in the country varied according to the personal or sentimental friendship for one or the other of the two contending parties. Today Hawaii attracts attention on account of its intrinsic value to the commercial world. The old feelings still exist to a certain extent but they fade into practical insignificance when a question of dollars and cents presents itself. Since our value to the commercial world begins to loom up, it is nothing more than a clean business proposition that Hawaii should be free to "dicker" with the men prepared to make the best bargain. The United States wants a cable, Great Britain wants a cable and Japan wants a cable. The only mid-ocean landing for any trans-Pacific cable is in the Hawaiian Islands. Consequently, Hawaii should guard its franchise very carefully until the powers behind the thrones in other countries begin to show their hand a little more clearly.

The advisability of the Board of Health withholding the names of the dairies where cattle affected with tuberculosis are found is a matter that is open to argument. We presume the precaution is enforced to prevent a scare. Many people on hearing that diseased cattle have been found in the herd from which they have been supplied with milk would withdraw their patronage, after the inspection had been made and the remainder of the herd pronounced sound. We can appreciate the unnecessary hardship which some dairy owners might be subjected to through thoughtless action. But how about the dairies where a clean bill of health is given by the inspectors? The people hear that diseased cattle have been found in a certain section of the city. There may be three or four dairies in that section, and John Thompson and Tom Johnson are each kept busy notifying customers that their's is not the place. The men owning healthy cattle have a right to protection which should not be forgotten. They should be considered first. As it is they are liable to suffer as much, possibly more financial injury than the owner of diseased cattle. On the whole it seems manifestly proper for the health officers to protect the owners of healthy cattle and trust to the common sense of the public to avert a scare. What particular right owners of diseased herds have to extraordinary protection we have yet to discover.

The Honolulu public has the true American appetite for base ball, but it has not been educated down to the standard that allows vulgarity either in the grand stand or on the ball field. The time to nip any new departure in this line is early in the season before patrons of the game become disgusted. We trust the managers of the league will make strict rules and demand strict enforcement. Base ball in this town has been a clean game thus far and should be continued along the old lines or not at all.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Young's Makes Explanation of Objects.

MR. EDITOR:—Being one of the many who wish to contribute to the fund for a memorial hospital, kindly allow me space in your columns to correct what seems to be a mistaken impression in the minds of many of our citizens.

It is wished by the British residents in Honolulu to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria by erecting and endowing, so far as may be possible, a cottage hospital for incurables resident in these Islands, where such unfortunates could be placed and kept by the various charitable institutions or by individuals interested in the welfare of the patients; such cottage hos-

pital to contain from six to ten beds and quarters for nurses, etc.

The objects of the proposed institution are: 1. To prevent the recurrence in our community of consumptives and others similarly afflicted, who cannot be received at the Queen's Hospital, dying and uncared for, as has too often been the case in this city. 2. By thorough sanitation in and around such institution to minimize the danger to the health of the community from contact with the unfortunate sufferers. In connection with the above, the presence of consumptives during the last stages of the disease, in boarding and lodging houses, is undesirable, nor is the washing of their linen together with that of healthy families and individuals, as washing is done here in cold water, a desirable thing.

The idea of erecting, equipping and maintaining a large hospital, where consumptives from all parts of the world are to be sent, is no part of the proposed plan.

As it is the intention to extend the benefits of the proposed institution to all nationalities, let donors of every nationality feel assured that his or her donation, be it large or small, will be thankfully received and made part of the fund set aside for the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the glorious reign of a good and virtuous Queen.

ALEX. YOUNG.

Honolulu, May 1, 1897.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of April, 1897, was 56, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	9	From 30 to 40.....	5
From 1 to 5.....	6	From 40 to 50.....	9
From 5 to 10.....	2	From 50 to 60.....	1
From 10 to 20.....	3	From 60 to 70.....	1
From 20 to 30.....	11	Over 70.....	6
Males.....	33	Females.....	23
Hawaiians.....	22	Great Britain.....	2
Chinese.....	11	United States.....	2
Portuguese.....	7	Other nationalities.....	4
Japanese.....	8	Total.....	56
Unattended.....	10		
Non-Residents.....	2		

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

April, 1893..... 40 April, 1896..... 69

April, 1894..... 60 April, 1897..... 56

April, 1895..... 62

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Apoplexy.....	1	Heart Disease.....	5
Angina Pectoris.....	1	Hemorrhage.....	3
Abscess.....	3	Infection.....	4
Burns.....	1	Inflammation of.....	1
Bronchitis.....	1	Stomach.....	1
Consumption.....	7	Meningitis.....	2
Convulsions.....	2	Old age.....	3
Croup.....	1	Peritonitis.....	3
Dropsy.....	1	Paralysis.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	4	Pneumonia.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1	Septicemia.....	1
Drowned.....	1	Strangulation.....	1
Exhaustion.....	3	Unattended.....	1
Fever.....	3	Unattended.....	1

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Outside
Deaths.....	12	7	10	13	14	0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month..... 22.40

Hawaiians..... 22.61

Asiatics..... 22.80

All other nationalities..... 21.17

C. B. REYNOLDS,

Agent Board of Health.

Legal Talent Expected.

It was learned from a prominent Japanese yesterday that the Japanese Government had called Attorney Stevens, special counsel for the legation at Washington, to leave for Honolulu at once and assist in the investigation into the labor troubles. He is now en route.

Captain Fernandes arrested two Chinamen in a shop on the corner of Pauahi and Smith streets yesterday, the charge being unlawful possession of opium.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." Mrs. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate, etc.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.

IT IS CANCELLED

Col. Z. S. Spalding Withdraws
from His Cable Contract.

DECISION REACHED YESTERDAY

Exclusive Franchise Not
in Favor.Colonel Spalding Says He Was
Opposed by English and Ger-
mans—Will Keep at Work.

Col. Z. S. Spalding has withdrawn from his contract made with the Hawaiian Government for the construction of a cable from California to the Hawaiian Islands. This decision was reached after a lengthy discussion with the Executive that began early Monday morning and was finished at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

This is simply one way of stating that the Government of Hawaii has decided to desist from granting exclusive franchises for sometime to come. The contract Colonel Spalding made with this Government on August 12, 1895, contained the provision that "the contractor may, at any time prior to the 1st day of May, 1897, cancel this contract. Such bonds so deposited as security shall thereupon be forthwith returned." Colonel Spalding having failed to secure the necessary assistance from the United States, has decided to cancel his contract.

The Executive has had the matter of the extension of the contract under advisement since Colonel Spalding's arrival in the country. The opinions of many of the leading citizens of the country have been sought, and the great majority have declared against further extension of exclusive franchises. At the meeting yesterday Senator Brown and Representative Robertson were among those invited to be present.

Colonel Spalding was seen last night at the Hawaiian Hotel, and asked regarding the rumor that he had withdrawn his agreement from the Government.

"I don't know that I have anything to say to the newspapers regarding what has been done," said the Colonel. "I have had no conference with the Cabinet, and did not come here to ask for an extension of time on my agreement. If the Government wishes to say anything 'official,' all right, let them go ahead. The newspaper reporters here prefer to jump at conclusions, and draw upon their imagination, rather than walk a block and get the information correct. If they want to go on doing that sort of business, all right, I don't care anything about it."

When the reporter suggested that the object of his call was to ascertain correctly what had been done, so there could be no danger of further mistakes, Colonel Spalding said:

"My agreement with the Hawaiian Government gave me the right to withdraw my option any time within two years. That time expired on Saturday. The statement that I wanted an extension of time was mere trash. The Government has no power to grant it if I did, without it being ratified by the Legislature. No, I have been working out the cable business more or less for seven years, but more particularly for the last two years. I have made a study of it and believe I have learned something about it. I came here two years ago, and without making much noise about it, secured an exclusive franchise, ratified by the Legislature. And there's where the trouble is."

"As soon as I got it the English and German residents commenced to cry 'wolf'; they thought I was getting too much. And those same English and Germans, backed by some of the Honolulu papers, have been opposed to the measure, root and branch, ever since. They were afraid to allow one man to have so much, believing, they said, that it would shut out the English and Germans, who might some day want to construct a cable. I do not mind telling you that that is exactly what I intended to do—shut them out. If these Islands are to be linked by a cable to any country, that country should be the United States, and I believed, too, that annexation would follow the cable. Some of the men who profess favor to annexation have so little foresight that they could not see any connection between the two—I did."

"While I was working in Washington to have my bill passed, my rivals—the Strymser Company—were in constant receipt of letters and press clippings at the hands of the opposition, and used them against me. They seemed to take particular delight in getting possession of these letters and showing them to members of the Senate Committee. When I came down here this time, I found the opposition as strong as the letters received in Washington, and the actions of the people there indicated. I felt that to hold the Government to the agreement meant its injury, and decided to withdraw and leave the Hawaiian Government free to act as it pleased, and make contracts with whom it pleased. There was nothing unusual in my having an exclusive franchise. Who in the world wants to put his money into a proposition, and when he is comfortably settled, have some one else start in opposition? I would not put my own money into it, nor would I ask my friends to do so. Do you think it would be right for this Government to give franchises to three other companies to build lines to Wainane, when there is not more than enough business

for one. That's the way they do in the United States, a company builds a line running on one side of a half-acre lot, and when the train begins running, some other company constructs a line on the other side of the lot. The result is that very few railways in the United States are doing a paying business. It is the way the cable business is cut up on the Atlantic side. Thirteen cable companies are doing what three wires can accomplish without being overworked.

"Some of the people here thought it was a dreadful thing to give me an exclusive franchise, but believed it would be the proper thing to give it to Mr. Strymser, who is really George Gould, of the Western Union Telegraph system. Any one who lives in the United States knows what a nice, clean octopus Western Union is. The Hawaiian Government knew the interests I have in this country, and was willing to give me a franchise. Some people thought that I would go to New York or London and peddle it out, as a man would peanuts. But I am not that kind of a man. I have been offered many thousands of dollars to sell out, but I cannot afford to jeopardize my interests here or show so little appreciation of the Government's confidence in me to do anything of the kind. I went, so far in this matter that I actually made contracts for the building of the lines. The best proof you can have of that is to see the documents. Here they are—one for an inter-island cable, one between the United States and Hawaii, one between Hawaii and Japan, and another between Hawaii and Australasia. I have no fault to find with the Government. It is the best you can get, and it has my moral financial support."

Asked if he would abandon hopes of building a cable, Colonel Spalding said he would not say. He had his bills in Washington and friends to work for them, and he hoped they would go through, but he had no opinion to offer.

"I could have built the line and had it finished by this time, but the Government preferred that I go to the United States and see what was to be done there. Some one will build, whether they get a subsidy here or not, but I do not think any one will be foolish enough to take it up without first getting an exclusive franchise. My contracts with the cable construction company do not go into effect until I make the first payment, and I am ready to do that any time."

SEED MIGRATION

Asiatic Plants on Polynesian Islands.

The Ocean Currents Brought Some
Plants to Hawaii—Man Brought
Others.

Dr. H. G. Guppy, an English naturalist, is stopping at Punaluu, Hawaii, where he is making a study of the origin of Hawaiian island plants. He is at present experimenting with seed brought here by currents, and is trying the effect of raising the coast plants at high elevation, in order to determine which is the parent plant—the inland or the coast plant. Dr. Guppy is the author of a book on the Solomon Islands. The following article gives an idea of the drift of what the visiting naturalist seeks to accomplish:

The history of several of the most familiar of the Hawaiian plants is to a great extent bound up with questions relating to the origin of the Hawaiian people, and what is true of these Islands applies also to the other Pacific groups, where the Polynesians are at home. But in order to arrive at any safe conclusion in these matters, it is requisite to call to our aid three sets of investigators.

The botanist determines the species and the range of the plant; the student of language pays his attention to the name, and in cases of dispute, the casting vote is given by the inquiry into the means of plant-dispersal. In the instance of the "Kukui" (aleurites triloba), we have an example of the employment of this method. The botanist holds that the currents have been the principal agents in transporting this plant from Indo-Malaya to Polynesia; but the student of language does not find the home of the Hawaiian name in the home of the plant; and in this uncertainty we appeal to the evidence afforded by experiments and observations on its dispersal, and learn that no sound seed of the "Kukui" can be carried for any great distance by the oceanic currents.

The conclusion reached is that man has brought this tree into the Pacific, although some race other than the Polynesians assisted in its dispersal. As will be pointed out in a later article the absence of the Polynesian name from Indo-Malaya and the presence of the Fijian name in that region indicate that the Melanesians carried the plant to Fiji, and that the Polynesians subsequently transported it to the other groups of the Pacific.

But the currents have undoubtedly been the agents in stocking the shores of the Polynesian Islands with many Asiatic plants, and, as will subsequently be shown, man in his migrations, has followed the track of the floating seed. We are, however, rather apt to accept the fact of the migration of the Polynesians without inquiring into its cause. No nation has ever migrated without a reason, and we may fitly ask what led the ancestors of the Maori race, the Hawaiians, Tahitians, Samoans, Tongans, New Zealanders, and others, to leave their home in Further India and the Malayan Archipelago to brave the dangers of the wide Pacific.

We turn in vain to history and to tradition for an answer to this query.

That a people hard-pressed in the rear by other migrating nations, might be forced to take to the ocean for its safety and to occupy neighboring islands, can be readily understood. But the "vis a tergo" that drove the Polynesians from Indo-Malaya would not have carried them to the distant Islands of Hawaii and Tahiti.

We have, however, seen that the shore plants have performed the same long journey. The "Naupaka" (Scaevola koenigii), the "Pohuehue" (Sporobolus pes caprae), the "Noni" (Morinda citrifolia), the "Kou" (Cordia subcordata), the "Hala" (Pandanus odoratissimus), and some others, have been transported in the lapse of ages through the agency of their floating seeds and fruits from the Indian Archipelago to nearly every island in the tropical Pacific. But the parallel between the drifting seed and a migrating people may be yet further extended. Neither performed the voyage voluntarily. Yet to deny a motive to the Polynesians may at first sight seem absurd. But it may be asked whether any motive was under the circumstances possible. We have the curious spectacle of a migrating people penetrating to the center of the Pacific, impelled by no force in the rear, led on by no hopes of new lands, yet passing on from group to group in a manner more suggestive of instinct than of that deliberate purpose we are accustomed to attribute to the mind of man. It is possible that "instinct," as we apply the term to the migrations of the lower animals, may have come into play here.

This and many other interesting points are raised by a study of the plants of these Islands. In order to illustrate the subject, a few of the more familiar plants will be discussed from the standpoint of their origin, and then an attempt will be made to explain the mysterious wanderings of the Polynesian people.

H. B. GUPPY, M. B. F. R. S. E.
Punaluu, Kau, Hawaii, April 28, '97.

OPIUM IN WOOD PILE.

W. Miller, Cabinet-Maker, Finds
Mysterious Bag in His Shop.

William Miller, cabinet maker, with headquarters at No. 208 Hotel street, was a very much excited man when he arrived all out of breath at the Deputy Marshal's office, in the police station building, yesterday morning. After a short breathing spell, which was absolutely necessary, he broke out with "I think something's wrong at my shop. I found a bag amongst the wood in a back room, and I think it is opium."

Captain Fernandes and Clerk Chas. Chillingworth went to the scene, with Miller in the lead. Motioning to the officers to remain behind, the latter went into his shop, thinking the owner or owners of the mysterious bag might be lurking about. Finding that such was not the case, he motioned the officers into the shop and showed them into a dark room, to the rear of the shop proper, where he has piled up a lot of wood of various kinds, used in his work. From the midst of this he pulled out an old gunny sack with a hole in one side and emptied the contents on the floor. Eight tins of Hong Kong opium, marked "Duty paid" and "S. S. City of Peking," were disclosed. Mr. Miller stated that he had gone into the room after a "puhala" branch with which to make a cane for a customer, when he ran upon the bag.

The officers searched the place and looked into the possible source of the opium. Not 15 feet away from the room they found the rear exit of a Chinese restaurant, and immediately concluded that they had found the source. As to the owner, no one can say.

CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

May Term of Higher Court Opened
Yesterday.

H. Lose filed his accounts as assignee of the estate of M. S. Levy, a bankrupt, and was discharged. Majeka M. guardian of M. I. has returned an inventory of property to the Court.

Lee Yuen Den filed a protest yesterday to the filing and proof of certain claims against the Nin Sing Wai Company, bankrupts.

The Supreme Court, J. T. De Bolt of the bar, in place of Chief Justice Judd, overruled the exceptions made to the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of Jonathan Spooner vs. Julia S. Rice and William B. Rice.

Several cases of the May term were disposed of yesterday, as follows: Republic of Hawaii vs. D. Kamakauha, liquor selling without license, appealed from the District Court of Honolulu, nolle prosequi.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kaapana, maintaining lottery scheme, appealed from District Court of Honolulu for mitigation; sentence of lower court of \$25 and costs sustained.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. Solomon, violation of Postal Laws, pleaded guilty; sentenced to one year at hard labor and costs.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. J. Coelho, embezzlement; indicted, plea reserved. Republic of Hawaii vs. D. K. Brown, embezzlement, defendant withdrew plea of not guilty and plead guilty; sentence suspended to Wednesday.

Republic of Hawaii vs. M. Kahalekula, and Republic vs. Nilama, both for perjury; both nolle prosequi.

Republic vs. O. Williams; found guilty, sentence suspended.

Republic vs. M. Schweitzer, selling goods without license, appealed from District Court of Honolulu; continued until next term.

Republic vs. Henry Crane, rescuing prisoner, appealed from District Court of Honolulu, and Republic vs. A. L. Morris, importing opium; both nolle prosequi.

Republic vs. Lee Tong, possession of opium; fines and costs paid.

Republic vs. Ah Kin, possession of opium, appealed from District Court of Honolulu; appeal withdrawn.

Republic vs. Ah Hee, maintaining lottery scheme; stricken from calendar.

Upon his own petition, Henry Smith

has been discharged as trustee of John Sumner Ellis, the latter having attained his majority.

Lee Tong, who on February 26th, was convicted in the District Court in an opium case and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$65, with his appeal to the Circuit Court yesterday, which he made subsequent to his conviction.

Mary Buckle et al. have discontinued the suit against Mohole for ejectment.

The annual account of J. M. Dowsett, executor of the estate of H. M. Stillman, were filed yesterday.

Suit has been brought by W. C. Peacock & Co. against the Republic to recover \$1,333.17, money paid for duties on liquor drawn from bond between January 31, 1893, and January 9, 1894. On January 9, 1893, the duty on whiskey and all other spirits of 30 per cent and over up to 50 per cent alcoholic strength was increased from \$3 to \$3.50 per gallon. The plaintiffs claim a return of \$1,333.17 on the ground that treaty relations between the Islands and Great Britain require a 12-months' notice of increase in duties before their enforcement. The duty on the liquor, which the firm withdrew during the year, was paid under protest. Demand was made upon the Executive Council for the amount of the claim and disallowed. The Attorney General found, upon examining the memoranda of duties paid that only a small portion of the liquor was imported from Great Britain, and that the claim would be reduced to a trifling sum. Suit has, therefore, been brought against the Government for the recovery of the whole.

The receipt of one-sixth benefit of the estate of the late H. P. Carter was filed yesterday by the beneficiaries and the trustees discharged from the custody of the one-sixth interest.

Emma Anna Nawahi filed a petition yesterday to be appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Joseph K. Nawahi.

The Supreme Court sustained the decree of the Circuit Court in the case of J. M. Peenalele, administrator, vs. D. Toomly et al., and remanded the case to the Circuit Judge for further proceedings.

Fast Racer.

The arrival of the bark S. C. Allen has caused a cold chill to pass through the bodies of the owners of racing stock, who expect to place their animals on the track June 11th and 12th. Captain Cluney received as a present from his friend, E. G. Potter, now of Hilo, but formerly of California, a fine racing horse, with a record of 2:20. One of the sailors on board the Allen, who has been on the turf many's the time, and who is now going to sea for his health, states that there was not a better horse on the Coast than the same dark one that came on the Allen. It has not yet been learned whether Captain Cluney will put his beauty on the track or not, but it is very likely he will.

Queen's Jubilee.

There was a full attendance of the Executive Committee in charge of the Queen's Jubilee celebration at the Hawaiian Hotel last night. Reports of the various sub-committees were made. After much discussion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The idea of having fireworks was voted omitted from the program.

The date of the grand ball was fixed for the evening of June 22d.

The various committees were requested to keep in close touch with the Finance Committee, and were authorized to go ahead with the work in the various programs.

Philadelphia Battalion Ashore.

Word comes from the U. S. S. Philadelphia that the battalion will be landed at 8 a. m. today for drill on the old baseball grounds in Makiki. The course of march will be from the boat landing on Queen to Fort, up Fort to Hotel, Hotel to Richards, thence out to the parade grounds. This will be the first appearance of the Philadelphia battalion ashore.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

See "Advertised Letter" list in this issue.

A position as housekeeper or nursery governess is wanted by a lady. No objection to other Islands.

R. W. Meyers, superintendent at the Molokai leper settlement, and his wife, came down on the Mauna Loa Friday.

Arrangements are being made for a match game of cricket between teams from the U. S. S. Philadelphia and H. C. C.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, from Molokai and Detective David Kaapa from Kona, arrived on the Mauna Loa Friday.

Among the arrivals from Kaula ports on the W. G. Hall Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, H. P. Baldwin and R. Catton.

Commissioner Fitzgerald and Mr. Greene spent Saturday looking over Ewa plantation. They returned to Honolulu Sunday morning.

George Wood, the baseball player, who was taken to Lunaillo Home a few days since, died there of consumption yesterday morning. He was 19 years old at the time of his death.

Samuel G. Wilder is the proud and happy father of a ten-pound baby girl born at Esbkan at 8 o'clock Friday morning. Congratulations verbal, over telephone and by note, were numerous.

Wall, Nichols Company have just received an orchestral Regia music box, which is a perfect marvel. It outshines anything in the Regia line that has ever been put on the market.

Health before wealth is an old saying, which is as true today as it was yesterday. Purifine insures health; the wealth comes afterwards. Purifine is put up in various size bottles, and is

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

within the reach of all. Hollister
Drug Company, sole agents.

According to the Japan Times the passengers to arrive on the Naniwa are Councillor Akiyama, three representatives of rejected immigrants and correspondents of the Jiji Shimpu and Mainichi Shimbun.

At W. W. Dimond's, customers may get supplies of stoves, cooking utensils, crockery, glassware, cutlery and household novelties all on one floor. This is the method adopted in the department stores in the United States. The stock and prices at Dimond's are just right.

The lichee nut tree on the Afong premises, corner of Nuuanu avenue and School street, is now laden with fruit, and has been for many days a source of much speculation on the part of pedestrians passing that way. This lichee nut tree is the only one in Honolulu old enough to bear fruit.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I."

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil.

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first-born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other Islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with good and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonnet Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked.

And we answer—

THE AUTOHARP.



A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thillon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat paste-board boxes which serve as cases.

No. 27, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages;

Books by wise men, fools, sages.

Papers cheap and papers dear.

If you want them order here:

UNION (S.) AGENCY,

Spreckelsville, Maui.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

GUARDS OF HANA

Citizens Organize and Shoot for Medals.

Kindergarten for Japanese—Dry Weather in Kula—Death of Chinamen.

MAUI, May 1.—A Hana Citizens' Guard has been recently organized, with H. C. Openden of Hana as Captain, and P. McLane of Hamoa as First Lieutenant.

The Gun Club of which N. Omsted is captain made the following scores at their last shoot: 40, 37, 37, 36, 35, 34, 31, etc. They can do better than this when in practice. The members of the club, who are also members of the new Citizens' Guard, will compete for the medals and bars offered by the Marshal.

The post-mortem examination held in Wailuku during April 24th, over the body of the Chinese peddler found dead under his vegetable baskets on the road leading to Waihee, from the Wailuku sand hills, revealed nothing as to the cause of his death. The body was found the day before, the 23d.

Friday evening (the 7th) the Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a pot social at the residence of R. F. Engle, of Paia.

A. N. Kepoikai, Esq., of Wailuku, has been in Honolulu for a week or more on legal business.

Miss Mimi Berg departs today for her California home, after several months' visit on Maui.

A kindergarten school for Japanese children has been recently started in Paia. The mothers leave their children in the school while at work in the field.

The McCandless brothers, of Honolulu, began boring for water in Maliko gulch, April 24th. They are down 35 feet and have found 3 feet of fresh water.

The Board of Registration for Maui will hold meetings at Paia Post Office, beginning on Thursday, May 6th.

Friday (the 23d) a steam plow tumbled, rolled and bounded down a gulch just above the Foreign Church, in one of the fields belonging to Paia plantation. Nothing was injured and no one was hurt. The plow was at work next day.

Mr. and Mrs. Higby are new arrivals in Makawao. Mr. Higby is the brother of the manager of Kalaupapa.

It is so dry in Kula that people carry soiled linen ten miles or more for the purpose of washing them in Alelele gulch, Makawao.

During the week the four-master Olga, Ipsen master, departed for the coast, sugar laden.

Weather: Showers in Hana and Makawao, otherwise the drought is continued.

JAPANESE LEGATION.

Reception and Banquet Tendered by H. I. J. M. Minister Resident.

Some time ago the leading Japanese residents of Honolulu tendered a banquet to Mr. H. Shimamura, on the occasion of his elevation to the post of Minister Resident. In reciprocating this kindness, Mr. Shimamura invited these gentlemen to dine with him at the Legation Saturday night. Covers were laid for 40 guests. Speeches were made in Japanese by Mr. Watanabe and Dr. Uchida, and one in English by Mr. Fukuda, a Japanese graduate of the Columbia Law School.

There was no political significance in the gathering, and Hawaiian affairs were not touched upon by the speakers. The Hawaiian Government Band was in attendance.

"THAT KONA MUDDLE."

Retiring School Agent Makes Brief Statement.

Editor Hawaiian Gazette:

Allow me space enough to say that the story printed in your issue of 23d of April is manifestly one-sided and unfair. I say this irrespective of the source of your information, and, while it is too prolix to reply in detail, I would like to notice a few points.

The fact of a teacher being away from his duties some hours a week was "brought to the notice of the department on former occasions by the Inspector General," and "the teacher should make up for loss of time by putting in extra work at other times;" the quotations are from a letter of the department, and gave me discretion, most certainly, to speak of and on the subject to the person concerned; it was my duty to see that a teacher gave the whole time for which he was paid to his school duties.

The 7th and 8th paragraphs are perversions of fact and of truth, and seem to have been written to discredit me. As for the "claims of salary by three persons," let me say that the sum of

\$12.50 was allowed a month ago, and the pay-roll for them being burdened with a couple of \$5 items, the sum of 50 cents passes again to the treasury. The person appointed by the department did not enter upon the work for a few days, and therefore it was my rightful duty to engage pro tem. assistance.

These are not times to give the balance of favor to those who enlist royal support in objection, a man who has not recognized friendships or relationships in the discharge of duty and, in conclusion, I may say that my resignation, on April 10th, was not in consequence of any "advice."

THE RETIRING SCHOOL AGENT.
South Kona, April 26, 1897.

KAU NOTES.

News of Interest From the Plantations and Volcano.

"We are having very dry weather, and the cane is commencing to feel it. If this state of affairs continues it will do great damage to the plantations. The water supply is getting very short and it will be impossible to grind steadily."

"The Volcano is about the same; no fire, but plenty of smoke. The natives at Puna claim that the hot springs are getting warmer. Perhaps this may be a forerunner of a lava flow."

"The temperature of some of the springs and wells here in Kau have been taken regularly for the last six months and have shown little or no variation."

"A gang of men are at work on the Peter Lee Road, and it will not be long before it will be in first-class order."

"The mongoose have extended their hunting grounds to the beach, and now prefer ophids to rats. They wait for the sea to recede, then rush down on the rocks and pull the ophids off and eat them."

"Mr. Bethe, engineer at Pahala, has resigned and is succeeded by Mr. Sherman."

"Pahala plantation has received a compound Baldwin engine. It is a beauty. People expect it to pull twice as much as the old one."

"Mauna Loa received 2,430 bags of sugar from Punaluu and 4,400 bags from Honuapoo."

"Walter Dalloway of the Half-way House, had the misfortune to lose 12 dozen valuable eggs he was sending to Pahala on the stage. Some miscreant placed them on the stage so that they would fall off, which they did. It is needless to say they were strewn all over the road just repaired. Dalloway will make it hot for the guilty person if he finds him."

UNIVERSITY BUILDING BURNED.
College of Agriculture Completely Destroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The building of the College of Agriculture at the State University was yesterday destroyed by fire. In addition to the building, the flames consumed much valuable apparatus, records of many years' investigations and manuscript and specimens representing the life work of Professor E. W. Hilgard, head of the department and founder of the experiment station system in the United States.

The fire, which started on the third floor, was ignited from a lighted gas sterilizer which had been left by some of the students standing close to a wooden partition. It was discovered shortly after noon by three students.



Picking up Knowledge

is easy enough if you look for it in the right place. This is the right place to learn just what to do for that debilitating condition which warm weather always brings. Do you want to be cured of that languid feeling, get back your appetite, sleep soundly, and feel like a new being?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will do it. It has done it for thousands. It will do it for you. Try it.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE CONSTIPATION.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

Tom Carroll, Al Lean and Al Down, who were returning from the training table.

The building was completely wrecked, and the loss, apart from valuable manuscripts and records, is estimated at between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

PRES. MCKINLEY WILL BE THERE.

Arrangements Nearly Completed for Grant Memorial.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A. H. Steele, who has charge of the arrangements for the President's trip to New York to the Grant celebration, had a final conference with Mr. McKinley today. It was decided that the President will leave here at 10 o'clock Monday morning, April 26th, over the Pennsylvania Road. He will occupy the private car of President Thomson and probably will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. In the party will be the members of the Cabinet and their families and the foreign ambassadors.

The next day the President will review the parade and will hold a reception at the Union League Club at night. He will return to Washington on Wednesday. A second train will follow that of the President. It will carry the Vice-President, Speaker Reed and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BIG ORDER FOR CARNEGIE.

Armor For Russian Warships to be Made in America.

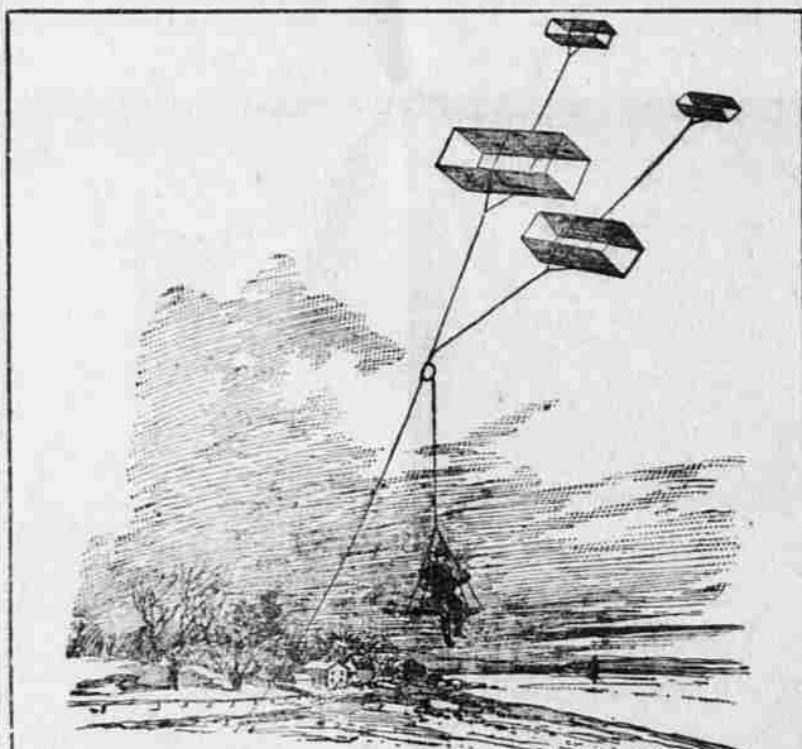
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.—Carnegie Steel Company officials gave out the information tonight that the Russian Government had given the firm the tender of a contract for making the armor plate for two battle ships of the first-class.

The company had intended closing down the armor plate department in June, as the United States contracts will be filled by that time.

It will require a year's work to fill the order, amounting to almost \$800,000, and will cost the Russians several million dollars.

New Zealand Railways.

The Minister of Railways, says the New Zealand Herald, estimates the earnings of the railways during the financial year just ending will exceed the earnings of last year by nearly \$110,000. The increased expenditure necessary to earn this amount will not exceed \$30,000. The amount expended in maintenance and ballasting lines has been in excess of the amount spent in any previous year, while something like \$50,000 has been expended in the construction and replacing of rolling stock, trucks, carriages and engines. So far as the passenger and general traffic is concerned this year will work out at about \$3 2s 6d per cent, as compared with \$2 16s last year, and \$2 14s 6d for the previous year. This year's earnings, 3 1/2 per cent, are the highest on record since 1883.



LIEUTENANT WISE'S WAR KITES.
Lieutenant Hugh D. Wise, of the Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., is experimenting with kites for use in war and recently succeeded in making them lift him forty feet. He is satisfied that they will take him high enough to observe an enemy's operations in war time.

A Competitor of Ours

said to one of our customers the other day, "They rent 'Rambler' because that about all they are good for." The customer set him thinking when he said, "I should think that on account of the hard usage rented wheels get, it would hardly pay to rent any but the best." That's right, we rent "Rambler" and "Columbias" because they will stand hard riding better than any make we know of; and in our renting department we have a chance to see just what stuff is in wheels. So just put this in your hat, friend, a wheel that will stand the wear-and-tear of a renting department, will grow fat on the treatment given by the average owner.

Give us another dig on "Rambler's": We are the agents.
E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd., Cor. Fort & King Sts.
Ring up 17 for a Rambler.



WHOOPIE COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, N. I., Agents.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

Evidently the Advertiser has no objections to the annexation of Hawaii to this country, and while we believe that the United States has all the territory she needs, yet as a strategic point, both commercially and politically, the United States ought not to close her eyes to the importance of the position of the Hawaiian group.—World-Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.

While there may be some trivial objections to annexation, there can be so much said in its favor that all opposition must finally give way. Here is an opportunity for the United States to increase her territory, and get a valuable mid-ocean station, without cost, and without any opposing force except within her own boundaries. Will the United States refuse an acquisition that in a few years will be beyond our reach?—Independent, Santa Barbara, Cal.

The biggest reason that can be urged against annexation is the class of labor used in the Islands. If the present Government can supplant ignorant Mongols—both Chinese and Japanese—with intelligent white labor, then annexation—with the consent of the annexed—would be assured. At all events, no foreign power must be allowed to take possession of this rich gem of the Pacific. It is autonomy or annexation—nothing else will be allowed.—Citrograph, Redlands, Cal.

After all has been said, it appears that annexation is of greater importance when considered from a national strategic point of view than when weighed against the commerce of the Islands. We might dispense with that commerce, and possibly gain in the apparent sacrifice, but the time may come, and probably will come, when the United States will want these Islands in diplomacy and war, and will want them with an intensity that will condemn the halting statesmanship of the present time.—Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.

Out of a population of 109,020 in the Hawaiian Islands, only 3,086 are Americans—1,975 males and 1,111 females. The Japanese number 24,407, and the Chinese 21,616. Of the Hawaiians, mixed and unmixed, there are altogether 39,504. The remainder of the population are: British, 2,250; Germans, 1,432; French, 101; Norwegians, 378; Portuguese, 15,191; South Sea Islanders, 455; and other nationalities, 600. Of the whole number, 72,517 are males and 36,503 females. The proportion of Americans to other nationalities is as 1 to 35. The Islands themselves, if uninhabited, would, no doubt, be a desirable acquisition; but how to deal with the extraordinary odds and ends of humanity gathered together in Hawaii under one form of government would prove a most puzzling question.—Philadelphia Record.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH

The secret of how to preserve your health lies in the use of reliable and effective disinfectants. Most people imagine that unless they can detect the presence of a disinfectant by the sense of smell that the article is of no use. The universal adoption of

PURIFINE

Has proved this to be false.

The many uses that PURIFINE can be put to, where most disinfectants are objectionable, has made it a popular and indispensable preparation among the Medical Fraternity.

The season when a disinfectant should be used is now upon us, and delays are generally dangerous.

The old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is not a myth when you know that you possess a preparation that is reliable and

INSURES

perfect results from its use.

The many uses where PURIFINE would prove beneficial would require too great a space to give in detail, but suffice it to say that its range of usefulness is from the Nursery to the

Barnyard. On animals its cleansing power is wonderful, producing a soft and glossy coat.

It is generally conceded that cleanliness comes next to godliness, but no one will deny that

HEALTH

comes before anything else in this world.

We have on display in our show window the various sizes of PURIFINE. It is within reach of all as far as price goes.

Hollister Drug Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

29th April, 1897.

The "Australia" brought the news yesterday that a special commissioner had left Yokohama on board the warship "Naniwa" for the purpose of investigating the recent difficulty with the Japanese immigrants here.

The prevailing sentiment is that no trouble need be apprehended on that score, and that after a little "roasting" the whole affair will blow over.

While on the subject of "roasting," perhaps it would not be out of place to mention the

Champion Roaster,

A handy iron box that can be placed on any stove and which will roast Fish, Flesh, Fowl or Potatoes deliciously, selling at \$2.50, and a Strauds'

Self-Basting Pan,

Made of enameled iron, and a thing every household should possess, particularly as it costs \$1.50 only.

Did you ever hear of

Telescope Coffee Pots?

They are constructed with an inner chamber, extending one-sixteenth of an inch from the bottom of the pot, thus preventing any possible escape of steam and aroma.

We have them in four sizes: Pints, One, Two and Three Quarts.

A fresh supply of the famous

Blue Flame Oil Stoves

Three and Four Burners, came to us by last steamer. We have cut the prices down to \$22 and \$25, respectively.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmires, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammarings, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Stencil Boxes and Corks. Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour; Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,
LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scabby Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND NEILSON CONTINENTAL DRESS COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

SCORED A SUCCESS

Lawn Party and May Day Celebration.

Gleaners Entertain a Large Number of People—Castle Lawn Scene of Gaiety.

The Gleaners gave their lawn party and May-day celebration on the grounds of the home of Mr. W. R. Castle Saturday afternoon, when a delightful time was spent by all who attended. The grounds were very prettily decorated, and the various booths and stands, placed as they were, made a scene good for the eyes to gaze upon. The Hawaiian Band, stationed at the Waikiki corner, furnished music from 3 to 5 p. m. Undoubtedly the inclement weather and another good reason kept many people from attending, but to prove that a large number of people were present, it might be stated that, so far, the sum of \$358.15 has been collected. More money will come in a day or so. The Gleaners should have something over \$300 in the treasury when all bills are paid. For last year's party the expenses were \$90. That was very heavy and it is not believed that this year's debts will amount to much more than \$50.

In mentioning the various booths and tables it might be well to start from the gateway. Just to the right, and near the fence was the candy booth, and opposite it the soap bubbles for the children. Up to the right was another booth, decorated with scarlet carnations and maiden-hair. This was a very pretty and attractive spot.

The refreshment tables, near the house, were neatly set. Next to this was the flower stand, and next the tea booth, made up of three large Japanese fans, moored to the ground, and wound round and round with sprays of the jasmine vine. Under these as a canopy, tea was served.

The fancy table was to have been set out on the lawn, but the inclement weather prevented such proceeding, so the lanai was used instead. The baby show was, perhaps, the most amusing thing of the afternoon. The tent for this part of the afternoon's proceedings was the farthest back. It was here that over 35 babies were placed in turn on a high chair, and only their faces allowed to show. The Guessing was pretty spirited. All sorts of funny things took place. Following were the committees in charge of the Gleaners' lawn party:

Fancy Table: Miss Parke presiding, Mrs. E. C. Damon, Mrs. W. F. Frear, Miss Day and Miss Margaret Hopper assisting.

Tea Booth: Miss Widdifield presiding, Miss Campbell and Miss Snow assisting.

Candy Booth: Mrs. C. H. Atherton presiding, Miss Helen Sorenson, Miss Carrie Lemon assisting.

Soda Water: Miss Ethel Smith presiding, Miss Ethel Damon and Miss M. Widdifield assisting.

Flowers: Mrs. C. A. Brown presiding, the Misses Afton assisting. Soap Bubbles: Mrs. Willard E. Brown presiding and Miss Damon assisting.

Baby Show: Mrs. Richards presiding, Mrs. Atwater and Miss Harriet Forbes assisting.

Ice Cream Booth: Mrs. H. H. Williams presiding, Miss Saxton and others assisting.

Amapoora.

The Amapoora arrived in port early yesterday morning, says a late Oregonian, and was lying at David's dock all day yesterday, the center of attraction for the water-front brigade. The steamer is built on the plan of the Frenchman's house, that was two miles long and six feet wide. She is the longest steamship for her beam that has ever appeared in this port, and, with the exception of the old Batavia, now running between the Orient and the Sound under a new name, is the longest merchant vessel that ever entered the river. She is built with flush decks, around which an iron railing is placed, the absence of bulwarks giving her the appearance of setting very low in the water, an effect that is no doubt enhanced greatly when she is deeply loaded.

These peculiarities of construction enable her to show a very good speed with much less engine-power than other vessels of similar tonnage. The Amapoora is 23 years old, and is in excellent condition throughout. She has five water-tight bulkheads, and is equipped with compound engines, 45 and 78 inches by 45 inches. The steamer will commence taking cargo tomorrow, and as soon as she finishes here will sail for the Sound to complete her load with lumber for Honolulu.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register. Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly, and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she has used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice Up to April 30, 1897.

GENTLEMEN.

Adams, A. Anderson, C (3)
Aiken, Rev P J Arce, T
Aldrich, E C Alexander, W M R
Bulkley, F G (4) Beckley, L
Brughell, F Brown, F E
Boyd, W (2) Bolster, A
Brown, T Burns, C
Beck, J P (2) Banning, S
Booth, J E D C
Classen, H Campbell, S
Clark, Mr Clarke, J (3)
Cavanagh, T E Calway, J
Christian, Capt. Cridge, R C
Cunningham, M F Crowningburg,
Chapin, G E (2) D C
Duncan, J Daugherty, J L
Drummond, Douglas, D
Davis, W (2) Deinn, E
Dinsbaegee, J Dacumber, B
Donnelly, Mr Eccles, C W
Erickson, A
Fisher, J W
Goodman, E Grunwald, Mr
Gaskell, G Geason, J
Harrison, J Hughes, H P (4)
Holt, O J, Jr Harrah, C
Hanson, H Houghtalling, J
Huber, E A Harvey, Mr
Heenzmann, W H Hayes, J F (2)
Hawkins, C Hopkins, E (2)
Holt, R W Helseman, W H
Hughes, T H Higgins, P
Illand, C
Johnson, P Johnson, C (2)
Johnston, A Jackson, W
Johnson, W Jolliver, F
Johnson, G Johnson, G
Johnson, C D Johnson, G
King, C E Krauss, A
King, T Keyes, C
Lennet, C Leonard, C
Low, Rev J Lee, P
Lang, J H
Matthews, T Mitchell, L
Markie, E McAllister, Drug
Morton, Mr Company
Morton, H E McKenzie, D
Mason, W H McDonald, W D
Morton, E McCorriston, M L
Mathews, M S McLean, J
Magee, J McMasin, M
Norton, G W Nicholas, G
Ode, B Osmer, J L
Ocaea, N Osmer, W L
Porter, W R Powell, E J
Peter, J Perry, E
Paulo, Mr Parquet, C
Pond, W H
Rohb, F Rosch, C
Sweet, G J Schoenberger, —
Sharratt, W F (2) Schaefer, A
Shavler, F Schaefer, Rev F H
Seydon, Mr Stewart, Mr
Stiles, W E (2) Swift, H A
Seal, J Schneider, M
Singer, L (3) Sinclair, F
Steward, C Stewart, G R (2)
Turner, S Thompson, I
Thompson, W Thompson, J P
Turner, E Thrane, H
Van Giesen, J H Van Doran, E
Wauford, W Wall, W W
Williams, C (2) Williams, C (2)
Waraker, R R S Woldehauf, H
Wickander, F (2) Wallace, C
Weatherby, Mr Wells,
Wickander, C
Young, J H Young, E B

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Aldrich, E C
LADIES.
Anderson, S F, MrAnixter, A, Mrs
Auld, J, Mrs.
Brown, J A, Mrs Beesley, E, Miss
Campbell, B R, McCharman, P M, M
Dauett, J R, Mrs Dow, M J, Mrs
Eastin, J B, Mrs Edwards, C M, (2
Fairchild, C, Mrs Fox, C, Mrs
Gomes, Miss
Harding, H, Miss
Hanson, F, Miss
Harrison, E, Mrs
Jones, L A, Miss
Johnson, W H, Mr
Kelley, Mrs
Leadea, Mrs
Mama, Mrs
Mills, J, Mrs
Peterson, Miss
Patterson, E, Miss
Ray, G R, Mrs
Spalding, L, Mrs
Sterling, C, Mrs
Snydon, J F, Mrs
Snydon, C A, Mrs
Valpoon, E, Miss
Walker, J D, Mrs Wilcox, E, Miss
Zyines, M, Mrs

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Honolulu, April 30, 1897.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world. Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 24 page book, 300 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—valuable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.



Cuticura SOAP FOR Baby's Skin

Nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp diseases.

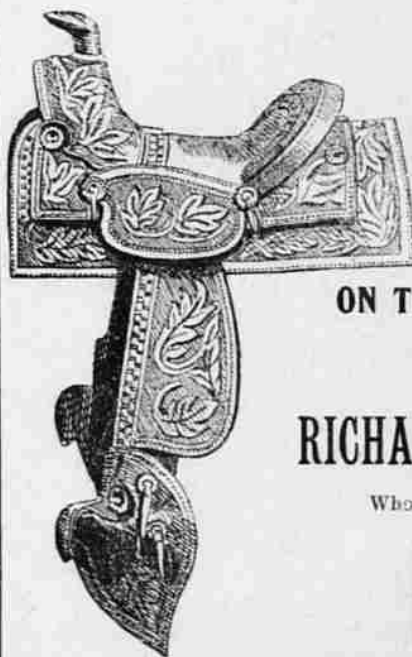
Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. W. HARRIS & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & VARYAN CO., LD.
Sugar Machinery,
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.,
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.,
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS, General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER, Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Read the ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.



OUR SHIPMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

"Garland" and "Michigan" Ranges and Cook Stoves.

The Michigan Stove Co.,

OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED

In a few days we will be prepared to show the public the finest line of this class of goods ever brought to this market.



HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street : San Francisco. FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering. Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.



LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elme Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,500,000

Total reinsurance 107,500,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Building, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds. \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,433,131.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed ———— 2,000,000 0 0
Paid up Capital ———— 687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds ———— 2,601,016 7 9
3—Life and Annuity Funds ———— 9,144,614 19 5
£12,433,131 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

WANTS TO ANNEX

Japanese Resident Says United States is Best.

Believes There Are Enough Laborers Here—Minister Cooper's Action Should be Approved.

The news received by the China yesterday regarding the departure of the warship Naniwa for Honolulu seems to have affected people differently. In the main it has inspired the Japanese with the hope that their countrymen will be permitted to land here without restraint, and that their claims will be allowed or the guns of the warship will blow the bloom of country to the demilitarized bow-wows. But there are others. One of them said last night:

"The best thing the people can do is to turn in and work for annexation to the United States. No other country offers the same inducement for your staple, and the success or failure of the product means the success or failure of the people in Hawaii. You cannot find a market for sugar in Canada, because the demand is small, though I have heard that Messrs. Hind and Kynnersly ship some of their sugar there. England is no good, because it can buy sugar cheaper. Japan? No, indeed. But I am willing to assert that if Japan offered a higher price for Hawaiian sugar than the United States, some of the planters would be willing to go there for annexation. After all, it is Uncle Sam's illuminated mental anguish plasters that makes the little Hawaiian world go round."

"So far as the Japanese are concerned—I mean the Japanese in Hawaii—there is no love in their hearts for the mother country. They are here for the dollars they can earn and take back with them. So long as they are here they don't care a spoonful of soy what becomes of Japan. For that reason, I say it is best for them to work for annexation to the United States. The treaty of annexation would not affect those who are here, and any treaty afterward or the abrogation of the existing treaty between Hawaii and Japan does not mean that the Japanese who are here now would have to return, and if it kept others from coming here, so much the better for those who are on the ground."

"When I say our people are not patriotic, I do not refer to those who are under the Japanese authorities in their native country. Under those conditions they are enthusiastically so, because they are taught to believe that what the Government does is for their interest. They believe they are doing all right and stand up for the Government."

"But let them get away from that atmosphere, and they forget almost all the love they had for their Government. If further Japanese immigration can be stopped, I am in favor of it. There is Japanese labor enough here now, and the idea of colonizing on the plan that is being carried out here amounts to nothing. A colony without capital cannot hope to make a success of it, and there are not 1,000 Japanese in Hawaii with a capital representing three figures. I am in favor of colonizing as our Government has started out in Mexico and Guatemala; there I look for a successful ending, but I never hope to find it here. Suppose the Hawaiian Government would decide to abrogate the treaty, as a result of the Japanese Government sending a commissioner here to investigate the returning of the immigrants, do you think that it would mean that the Japanese, who are now here, would be returned? A few years ago Japan was in a position, practically, to dictate to Hawaii in the matter of labor, but not so now. When Mr. Fugit told the Government that unless the Japanese were given the same rights of franchise as other aliens, otherwise he would ask for the abrogation of the treaty and the return of the laborers, he knew what he was doing. We cannot do this now, because we know you can get all the Chinese your planters wish."

"In my letters today I received notification that the Naniwa is on her way here, and that she has on board, besides the commissioner, a lot of newspaper reporters and three of the selected immigrants. I suppose this means that our Government will insist upon these men being admitted, and they intend having the matter properly reported in the Japanese newspapers. That won't amount to anything. Minister Cooper was right, and my advice to the commissioner is to make his investigation, approve of everything done by Minister Cooper, and then go home. If they abrogate the treaty and tell the laborers to go home, I do not believe they will go. The planters hold the contracts and can hold the laborers."

WHARF AND WAVE.

The U. S. S. Adams is expected here on the 16th.

The Doric Chinamen were released from quarantine Saturday.

James Bennett, well known as "Bo's Ben," left town by the Mariposa.

The American ship William H. Macy, Jamsburg master, arrived in port yesterday, 13 days from San Francisco. She is in ballast and comes to load sugar for Wm. G. Irwin & Co. This is the first trip of the Macy to Honolulu.

The three-masted schooner Oceania Vance, Manson master, arrived in port early yesterday afternoon, 59 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of 618 tons of coal to order. Mean weather was met with nearly all the way up. The Oceania Vance passed Tahiti April 5th, and was the balance of the

time getting to Honolulu. On Thursday she was to the leeward of Hawaii, when a calm set in. It became necessary to lower all the sails on account of the violent rocking of the vessel.

The American 4-masted schooner W. H. Talbot, Blum master, arrived in the harbor Saturday morning after a run of 55 days from Westport, N. Z., with a cargo of 12,814 tons of coal consigned to the Inter-Island Company. Very contrary weather was met with for most of the trip.

The American schooner Transit, Jorgensen master, arrived yesterday morning, 13½ days from San Francisco with a cargo of 200 tons of general merchandise for T. H. Davies & Co. She will get out her cargo as soon as possible and load sugar for San Francisco.

The American barkentine S. N. Castle, Hubbard master, arrived in port before breakfast time Saturday, 12½ days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 800 tons of general merchandise. Strong winds during the greater part of the trip and light winds during the last four days were reported by the shipper.

The P. M. S. S. China, J. W. Saunders commander, arrived yesterday morning from the Orient. She has a large list of passengers. The China left Hong Kong April 13th and Yokohama April 24th. The passage from Yokohama was made in 9 days and 7 hours. For Honolulu there are 61 Chinese and 276 Japanese.

BORN.

WILDER—At Eschbank in Honolulu, April 30, at 8 a. m., to the wife of Samuel G. Wilder, a daughter.

GALLAGHER—In this city, May 2, 1897, to the wife of W. J. Gallagher, a son.

DIED.

WATERHOUSE—At the Peninsula, Pearl City, Saturday, May 1, 1897, Julia Hawkins Dimond, wife of Henry Waterhouse. Interment at Nuanu Cemetery, Sunday, May 2, 1897.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Philadelphia, Beardslee, San Diego.
U. S. S. Marion, Greene, San Francisco.

MERCHANTMEN.
(This List Does Not Include Coasters.)
Nor bark Fortuna, Mikkelsen, New-castle.

Am schr Wm. Bowden, Fjerem, New-castle.

Am bktns Newsboy, Mollstad, New-castle.

Am bark Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.

Am ship Kenilworth, Baker, San Francisco.

Am bark Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.

Ger bark Paul Isenberg, Whlman, Liverpool.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.

Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco.

Am ship W. H. Macy, Amesbury, San Francisco.

Am bktns S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco.

Am bark S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco.

Am schr W. H. Talbot, Blum, West-port.

Am schr Oceania Vance, Manson, New-castle.

P. M. S. S. China, Saunders, China and Japan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:
Schr Novelt, Newcastle.....Due
Sh Kircudbrightshire.....Due
Bktns W. G. Irwin, San Francisco.....Due
Bk Iolani, New York.....June 20
Ship Reaper, Newcastle.....Apr 22
Bktns Echo, Newcastle.....Apr 22
Bktns Eusebiada, Newcastle.....Apr 26

ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 30.

Am ship W. H. Macy, Amesbury, from San Francisco.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii.

Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, from San Francisco.

Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

Saturday, May 1.

Stmr Mokoli, Bennett, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai.

Stmr Kaena, Wilson, from ports on Oahu.

Stmr James Makee, Tulett, from Kauai.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii.

Schr Luka, from Paauilo.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Am bktns S. N. Castle, Hubbard, from San Francisco.

Am schr W. H. Talbot, Blum, from Westport.

Am bark S. C. Allen, Johnson, from San Francisco.

Sunday, May 2.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Am schr Oceania Vance, Manson, from Newcastle.

Monday, May 3.

P. M. S. S. China Saunders, from China and Japan.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, April 30.

Am schr Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Welr, for Oahu ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Saturday, May 1.

Am bark C. D. Bryant, Colly, for Layson Island.
Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Honolulu, Hakalau, Honoum and Pohakumannu.
Stmr Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii.

Monday, May 2.

Stmr Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Lahaina.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kahuku.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

P. M. S. S. China, Saunders, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona, and Kau at 10 a. m.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele, at 10 a. m.
Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuku and Punaluu, at 10 a. m.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per Stmr Mauna Loa, Apr. 30—Dr. J. Atchley, wife, children and servants; Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, R. W. Meyers and wife, J. Cooper, R. F. Lang, John Richardson, A. N. Kepol-kai, Daniel George, C. Haynes and wife, A. G. Correa, J. W. Smithies, David Kaapa and wife and 73 on deck.

From Kauai, per Stmr Mikahala, Apr. 30—Mrs. Linder and 8 on deck.
From San Francisco, per bktns S. N. Castle, May 1—Messrs. Hinckley and Mumford.

From San Francisco, per bark S. C. Allen, May 1—Mr. Washburne.

From Kauai, per Stmr James Makee, May 1—Colonel Spalding and six deck passengers.

From Kauai ports, per Stmr W. G. Hall, May 2—W. H. Rice and wife, H. P. Baldwin, J. B. Cooke, A. Dreier, R. Patton, Miss Catteron, Mrs. A. M. Spronell and children, J. H. Thomas, W. Chung Hoon and wife, Akana and 42 on deck.

From Maui ports, per Stmr Claudine, May 2—Miss Berg, Mrs. H. C. Ovensen, infant and nurse, Mrs. A. N. Kepol-kai, Dr. K. R. G. Wallace, child and nurse, Dr. R. J. McGittigan, E. A. Mott-Smith, C. A. Spreckels, H. L. Sanguinetti, L. L. McCandless, P. A. Dias, S. Fukuda, Miss M. Panui, J. J. Drummond, M. Correa, Jr., and wife, and 71 on deck.

From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, May 3—Rev. W. S. Ament, wife and child, Miss Wyatt, Mrs. G. Crutcher, L. C. Lucas, G. H. Turlin, J. Mitsuoka, Mr. and Mrs. R. Clark, Miss Clark, R. Wakar, Y. Yamaguchi.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per schr Transit, Apr. 30—Mrs. Penhallow, Harry Penhallow and Edwin Paris.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per schr Transit, Apr. 30—500 bales hay, 2000 sacks rolled barley, 30,000 bricks and 10 cs Cal. wine for T. H. Davies & Co.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bktns Archer Apr. 27—22,869 bags sugar, weighing 2,827,733 lbs, valued at \$79,427.03, and shipped as follows: 10,575 bags by Castle & Cooke and 5,623 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co.; 3,559 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. and 3,008 bags by T. H. Davies and Co. to W. H. Hama, Diamond & Co.; also 200 bags of coffee valued at \$3,400 and shipped by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Diamond & Co. Total value of cargo, \$82,827.00.

For New York, per ship Iroquois, Apr. 26—56,717 bags sugar by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to the American Sugar Refinery Co.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Mowara, Apr. 26—30 bags coffee by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to order, and 102 bags bananas by E. L. Marshall to Wilson Bros. Value, \$620.

For San Francisco, per schr Alice Cooke, Apr. 30—22,114 bags sugar, weighing 2,859,718 lbs, valued at \$76,424.05, and shipped as follows: 13,864 bags by H. Hackfeld & Co. and 2,250 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Diamond & Co.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, Apr. 29—7950 bags sugar, weighing 993,750 lbs, valued at \$30,057.00, and shipped by W. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; 44 bxs and 519 bags bananas by Campbell & Co.; E. L. Marshall and Sling Wain & Co.; 2 bxs plants by Geo. A. Howard, Jr., to H. W. Blaisdell. Total value of cargo, \$30,625.00.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.
Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

BY AUTHORITY.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 2, Act 51, Session Laws 1896, "Growing Rice shall be assessed as of the first day of May in each year."

Returns of Growing Rice shall be made between the first and thirty-first days of May. Blank assessment lists can be had of the Deputy Assessors.

JONATHAN SHAW,

Assessor 1st Division.

C. H. DICKEY,

Assessor 2nd Division.

H. C. AUSTIN,

Assessor 3rd Division.

J. K. FARLEY,

Assessor 4th Division.

Approved: S. M. DAMON,

Minister of Finance.

April 29th, 1897. 1859-3t

SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located in the city, in the center of the block bounded by and with entrance drives from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and Alakea streets, and the grounds contain an area of 17-10 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel proper, of two stories and basement, built of brick and concrete, with broad verandas at front and rear of each story.

The main building covers an area of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing addition on one side, 40x24 feet, and wooden addition on opposite wing for kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the premises, with ample provision for bath rooms and closets.

The main building contains a spacious parlor, public and private dining rooms, large billiard hall and bar room and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages contain about twenty additional sleeping rooms.

A water tank with capacity of 10,000 gallons is placed on a tower at an elevation sufficient to give a good water pressure in second story of the main building. This tank is supplied from an artesian well on adjoining premises, owned by Dr. J. S. McGrew.

The buildings and grounds are thoroughly lighted with electric light.

Plans of the buildings and grounds can be seen at the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Terms of sale are cash in United States gold coin.

Upset price, \$50,000.00.

In case there is no bidder to purchase the property at the above upset price, a lease of the same will immediately be offered for sale at an upset price of \$4,000 a year for a period of thirty years, under the conditions set out in Act 7, Laws of 1896, and more particularly of Sections 2 and 4 of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every such lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he shall, during the first four years of the term of the lease, cause to be erected upon the leased premises a fire proof building of brick, stone or metal, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, of not less than a stated cost; and keep the same suitably insured at not less than two-thirds of its value for the benefit of the lessor; and shall keep the building in good repair during the remainder of the term of lease, reasonable use and wear thereof only excepted; and in case of damage or destruction of such building by fire, shall make good such loss or damage by the necessary repairs for reconstruction, or else surrender the insurance to the lessor."

"Section 4. Every such lease shall also contain a covenant on the part of the lessor, that upon the request in writing by the lessee or his representatives, before the expiration thereof, the premises with the improvements shall, if all of the conditions to be performed by the lessee, have been satisfactorily performed, be put up at auction for a lease for a term of not over twenty years; unless said premises shall be required for public uses, of which the lessee shall receive at least one year's notice. Such auction sale shall be held not more than six months nor less than one month before the expiration of said term."

The cost of the building to be erected in accordance with Section 2, as above quoted, is placed at \$50,000.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 27, 1897.

1850-18t

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of Nancy Summer Ellis, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Carlos A. Long, a creditor of said intestate praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to himself.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 1st, 1897.

By the Court, J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

1860-2T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Kahooluhi Nawahi, deceased, intestate, of Honolulu.

Petition having been filed by Mrs. Emma A. Nawahi, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her; notice is hereby given that Monday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 3rd, 1897.

By the Court, J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

1860T-3t

CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the Estate of W. H. Daniels, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, intestate. Before Mr. Judge J. W. Kalua.

On reading and filing the petition of Lauwala Daniels, widow of Wailuku, Maui, alleging that W. H. Daniels of Wailuku, Maui, died intestate at Kailua, Maui, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1897, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to A. N. Kepol-kai.

It is ordered that THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition before the said Judge, in the Court Room of this Court, at Wailuku, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Wailuku, H. I., April 23rd, A. D. 1897.

By order of Court, G. ARMSTRONG,

Clerk Circuit Court Second Circuit.

1858-3T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Mahelona, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Emma N. Mahelona, widow of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to said Emma N. Mahelona, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 24, 1897.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1858T-3ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 25th day of June, 1891, made by Charles Lehmann and Johana Lehmann, his wife, of Honolulu, Oahu, to Paul Lemke, of Honolulu, Oahu, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 131, on Pages 268 and 269, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Tuesday, May 18th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Terms: Cash, U. S. gold coin. Deeds at purchaser's expense.

PAUL LEMKE, Mortgagee.

Further particulars may be had of A. S. HUMPHREYS,

Attorney for Mortgagee.

Honolulu, April 22nd, 1897.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of: That certain piece or parcel of land situated on Punchbowl street, Honolulu, and known as Lot 4, by survey of M. D. Monsarrat, dated January 8, 1891, and more particularly described by meters and